

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2184.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stampd Edition, 4d.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROSPECTUS for 1869-70 is now ready, and will be sent free of charge on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "Prospectus" outside the cover.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
SESSION 1869-70.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, October 4th. Introductory Lecture by Prof. Sir Henry Thompson, at 4 P.M.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS, including the Department of Engineering, and other applied Sciences, will begin on TUESDAY, October 6th. Introductory Lecture by Prof. B. T. Moore, M.A. U.E., at 3 P.M.

The EVENING CLASSES for Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, Eloquence, &c., will commence on MONDAY, October 11th.

The SCHOOL for Boys, between the ages of Seven and Sixteen will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 21st.

Prospectuses of the various Departments of the College, containing full information respecting Classes, Fees, Days and Hours of Attendance, &c., and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes open to Competition by Students of the several Faculties, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The Examination for the MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, will be held at the College on the 28th and 29th of September; that for the LAWS and POLITICAL SCIENCE EXHIBITIONS on the 30th of September, and 1st of October. The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the Terminal of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A.,
Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
Principal and Classical Tutor.

E. S. BEESLY, M.A., Oxon., Professor of History in University College, London.

Vice-Principal and Mathematical Tutor.

J. J. WALKER, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Students at University College are received into the Hall, and reside under Collegiate discipline. There are twenty-nine sets of rooms, some of which are now vacant, at rents varying from 12s. to 45s. for the session.

The HALL will RE-OPEN on the 5th of OCTOBER NEXT, at the same time as University College, in close proximity to which it is situated.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Fund have founded three Scholarships, of 50l. per annum each, tenable for three years, by Students residing in the Hall; one being awarded every year to the Candidate passing highest in the June Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

Further information may be obtained on written application, addressed to the PRINCIPAL or to the SECRETARY, at the Hall.

August, 1869.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
43 and 45, Harley-street, W.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833, for the General Education of Ladies, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Patrons: Her Majesty the QUEEN.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES.

Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of LONDON.

Principal.—The Very Rev. the Dean of WESTMINSTER.

Lady Resident.—Miss Parry.

COMMITTEE OF PROFESSORS.

W. Stendal Bennett, M.P. Doct. John Halliell.

The Rev. W. Benham, K.C.C. John Halliell.

The Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A. W. Cave Thomas.

The Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A. G. Toscani.

The Rev. Francis Gifford, M.A. Henry Warren.

William Hughes, F.R.S. Gottlieb Weil, Ph.D.

The COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the Michaelmas Term on MONDAY, October 4th. Individual instruction is given in Vocal and Instrumental Music to Pupils attending at least one class.

A Class in Greek and Conversation Classes in Modern Languages will be formed on the entry of six names for each class.

Pupils are received from the age of thirteen upwards. Arrangements are made for receiving boarders.

The Annual Report, containing the results of the Examination held at Midsummer, and Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Fees, Scholarships, Classes, &c., may be had on application to Miss Milward, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL,
43 and 45, Harley-street, W.

Lady Superintendent.—Miss HAY.

Assistant.—Miss Walker.

The CLASSES of the School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, September 27th. Pupils are received from the age of five upwards.

Arrangements are made for boarders.

Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be had on application to Miss Milward, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.
(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 4th. The Prospectus for the Medical Department, and further information may be obtained by application to the Rev.

the Warden, at the College; or to Prof. Foster, M.D., 4, Old-square, Birmingham.

Physician to the General Hospital; or to Prof. FURNESS JORDAN, Colmore-row, Birmingham, Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.

VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL OPENING
IN SCOTLAND.—TO BE DISPOSED OF a flourishing INSTITUTION for the Education of RESIDENT YOUNG GENTLEMEN. The situation is excellent, the premises extensive and constructed with every needful requirement, and the attendance full. To a Gentleman of attainments, enterprise, and experience, this is an opening seldom to be met with. The fullest information regarding the past and present condition of the Establishment will be communicated. Entry immediately. Applications may be made to Messrs. KILGROVE & DOUGLAS, Publishers, 28, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED

on the 1st, and RE-OPENED on the 8th of September, 1869. No visitor can be admitted from the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive.

British Museum, August 27, 1869.

J. WINTER JONES,
Principal Librarian.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL SESSION, 1869 and 70.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by DR. STONE, on FRIDAY, 1st October, at 5 o'clock P.M., after which the Distribution of Prizes will take place.

For Entrance or Prospectuses, and for information relating to Prizes and all other matters, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, the Manor House, St. Thomas's Hospital, Newington, Surrey, S.E.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS, BRISTOL,
September 28th to October 6th.—President, Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Bart. M.P.—Prospectuses and particulars may be obtained at the Offices, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; and 1, St. Peter's Church, Corn-street, Bristol.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.
SESSION 1869-70.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek—J. G. Greenwood, B.A.

Latin—A. S. Wilkins, M.A.

English Language and Literature, Ancient and Modern History—A. W. Ward, M.A.

Mathematics—Thomas Barker, M.A.

Natural Philosophy—William Jack, M.A.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering—Osborne Reynolds, B.A.

Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy—Wm. Stanley Jevons, M.A. F.R.S.

Political Economy—M.A. F.R.S.

Jurisprudence—R. C. Christie, M.A. F.R.S.

Chemistry—H. E. Roscoe, A. Ph.D. F.R.S. F.C.S.

Natural History—W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.

Oriental Languages—T. Theodor.

Modern Languages—J. Theodor.

TEACHERS and ASSISTANT LECTURERS.

Free-hand Drawing—Mr. William Walker.

Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing—Mr. J. B. Millar, B.E.

Mathematics—Mr. A. T. Bentley, R.A.

Chemistry—Mr. C. Schorlemmer, F.C.S.

Mineralogy—Mr. T. E. Thorpe, Ph.D.

The SESSION COMMENCES on the 4th of October next.

Persons seeking admission as Students must be not under 14 years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of admitting Students on the 28th and 29th of September and on the 1st of October, from 11 to 2 P.M.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.—Two Classical and Two Mathematical Exhibitions, each of the value of 15l. will be offered to open competition during the first week in October.

Prospectuses of the courses of instruction may be obtained at the College, and at the principal Booksellers, or they will be forwarded on application and payment by letter. The Owens College Calendar, price 2s. 6d. (by post 2s. 9d.), containing full information on all matters relating to the College is now ready, and may be obtained as stated above.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NEAR LONDON.

Principal—C. P. MASON, R.A. F.C.P., Fellow of University College, London.

At the above-named School Pupils of from seven to eighteen years of age receive a sound and careful education, and are prepared for the Universities, the Civil Service, or Commercial pursuits.

In addition to Classics and Mathematics, Modern Languages and Natural Science form important branches of the ordinary course of study. Special attention is paid to boys who are dull and backward.

The youngest pupils form a separate Preparatory Department. The house is very large, and is surrounded by about seven acres of land, the greater part of which is occupied by the playgrounds and cricket-field.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 16.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the School; and of Messrs. Relfe, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

Principal—Dr. L. SCHMITZ, Ph.D. L.D. F.R.S.E., late Rector of the High School of Edinburgh.

The New Wing being ready for occupation at the commencement of the Autumn Term, on the 18th of September next, application should be made without delay for Admission to fill the remaining VACANCIES.

Prospectuses and every information may be had on application to Dr. SCHMITZ, at the College, Spring Grove, Middlesex, W.; or to the SECRETARY, at the Office of the International Education Society (Limited), No. 34, Old Bond-street, London, W.

* * NOTICE.—The Registered Office of the International Education Society (Limited) will be REMOVED to the London International College, at Spring Grove, Middlesex, W., on and after the 18th of September next.

WOMEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE,
77, NEWMAN-STREET, W.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. Ladies' Reading and Writing Room; Good Library; Cheap Restaurant; Daily Papers, Periodicals, &c. Annual Subscription, 5s. Terms of admission, payment in advance, and a satisfactory reference.

Music Room for Lessons and Practice.

THE REV. ALEX. J. D. DORSEY, B.D., of
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Lecturer in the Theological Department of King's College, London, will receive PUPILS suffering from Clergyman's Throat Weakness, Hoarseness, Stammering, Thickness, Lipping, Burning, False Consonants, Transposition of A, and other defects, at the Lion, Nottingham, on the 6th of September; at The Bell, Leicester, on the 7th and 8th; at The Queen's, Harrogate, on the 10th and 11th.

13, Prince's-square, Bayswater.

EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES in

OIL, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—The Days for taking in PICTURES for the THIRD WINTER EXHIBITION will be the 4th and 5th of OCTOBER NEXT, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.—The Regulations can be had on application to the SECRETARY, at the Gallery.

GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

THE THIRD WINTER EXHIBITION of

CABINET PICTURES, in Oil, under the superintendence of the Committee of the Dudley Gallery, will OPEN on MONDAY, October 25. All Pictures intended for Exhibition must be sent to the Gallery, at the Egyptian Hall, on Monday, 4th, or Tuesday, 5th, October. Hours of reception, from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.

GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

MISS LOUISA DREWRY, Professor of His-

tory and of the English Language and Literature, will RE-COMMENCE her COURSE of LESSONS in these subjects early in October.—143 (late 15), King Henry's-road, Upper Avenue-road, N.W.

TO LITERARY, &c. INSTITUTIONS.—

A Gentleman, thoroughly qualified, is prepared to arrange with Institutions of the kind named for the delivery of a Course of READINGS from CHARLIE. Terms moderate.—Apply by Letter, addressed G. L., care of Mr. Smith, the Cloisters, Temple, E.C.

TO AUTHORS, MEMBERS of PARLIA-

MENT, PUBLIC LECTURERS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, forty-three years of age, well acquainted with Press details, and who has travelled extensively, would be glad to copy or prepare MANUSCRIPTS, or act as SECRETARY to a MANUSCRIPT, or COMPANION to any of the above, or to an Invalid of literary tastes and pursuits. He is a good "Reader" of Prose or Poetry; reads and speaks in Hindostanee, and writes a plain hand.—Address G. FORLAND, Post-office, Parliament-street, S.W., "till called for."

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT.—A Gentle-

man, accustomed to translate from German, French, and Italian, will be glad to UNDERTAKE LITERARY WORK bearing on Theology, Jurisprudence, the Sciences, and General Literature.—Address SCRIPTON, care of Messrs. Darling & Co., Booksellers, 21, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, COPY-

RIGHTS, &c. Valued for Transfer, and Sales effected privately, by Mr. HOLMES, Valuer of Literary Property, and Valuer and Accountant to the Trade, 45, Paternoster-row.

TO PUBLISHERS, &c.—WANTED, an

ENGAGEMENT as Traveller or Managing Assistant. Advertiser has had much experience in both capacities, and has a good Town and Country connexion.—W. H., Post-office, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced

Verbatim Reporter, a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Good Paragraphist and Sub-Editor. In or near London preferred. High-class references.—A. B., 101, Welbeck-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

LITERARY and the PRESS.—Liberal Terms

are offered to any Gentleman who will aid the Advertiser to OBTAIN LITERARY EMPLOYMENT.—Address S. M. F., District Post-office, W.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman desires a RE-

ENGAGEMENT as General Reporter. Satisfactory Testimonials.—Address A. P., Western Morning News, Plymouth.

EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR.—A Gentleman,

with a Shorthand Writer of experience on the Press, and possessed of the highest Literary qualifications, desires an ENGAGEMENT. He has had the control of a first-class London Newspaper, and can give unexceptionable references both as to character and ability.—Address L. C., care of Mr. Stevens, 24, Hatfield-street, Burton-crescent, W.C.

LITERATURE, MUSIC, the DRAMA.—

WANTED, WRITERS of first-rate ability to contribute Reviews, Articles upon Literature, Music (including that of the Church), the Drama, &c., to a New Journal. It is requested that no Gentleman will reply who have not had experience on journals of the very highest class.—Address B. C. H., Messrs. Reynolds & Son, 44, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

MR. DONALD, Editor of 'Chambers's, Ety-

mological English Dictionary,' &c. receives as BOARDERS a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, who may attend any of the Edinburgh Schools.—References and terms on application to Mr. DONALD, 5, Duke-street, York-place, Edinburgh.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Proprietors of a well-

established Provincial Newspaper require an additional PARTNER. The Paper has a very large and increasing circulation. The affair will bear the strictest investigation.—Address X. X., care of Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

TO PROPRIETORS of first-class PHOTO-

GRAPHIC and FINE ARTS ESTABLISHMENTS.—

A Middle-aged Man of good education and address wishes an ENGAGEMENT with the above, to receive the Visitors, conduct Correspondence, and keep the Accounts. In Town or Country. Excellent references. Occupation, not a high Salary. Object of Advertiser. Has a knowledge of the French and Italian languages.—Address B. R., Post-office, Ebury-street, Easton-square.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LATE

has passed the Government Examinations, and is an ENGAGEMENT as Resident Governor. Has had much experience in Teaching. Acquirements: French and German. Rudiments of Italian, good. Good English. In Town or Country. usual branches of Education. Salary, 500.—Address B. R., Post-office, Ebury-street, Easton-square.



MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WINTER SESSION, 1869-70.
The LECTURES and CLINICAL INSTRUCTION in the
Wards will BEGIN on FRIDAY, October the 1st.
For particulars apply to
K. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Dean.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS each of the annual value of
£60. TENABLE FOR THREE YEARS IN ONE OF THE UNIVERSITIES
OPEN TO WOMEN and to be awarded by competitive examination
in June 1870, are offered to Women who desire to enter the Medi-
cal Profession.—Information can be obtained from Miss GARRETT,
50, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, London.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 1st.
Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the
College regulations.
For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College
application may be made, personally or by letter, to Mr. MORRIST
BARR, the Resident Warden; or at the Museum or Library.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—B.A. and
B.Sc. Examinations.—Candidates rapidly and thoroughly
PREPARED in Animal Physiology, Geology and Organic Chem-
istry by a B.Sc. (Honours) of great experience in tuition.
Passing guaranteed.—Address B.Sc., 60, St. John's Park, Hol-
loway, N.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

WINTER SESSION, 1869-70.
The following COURSES of LECTURES on MEDICAL and
SURGICAL SCIENCE, and also those delivered in the University,
qualify for Examination for the Diplomas of the Royal
Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS for Session 1869-70, will
be delivered by Dr. ARTHUR ROBERTSON, on TUESDAY,
November 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

The PRACTICAL ANATOMY ROOMS and CHEMICAL
LABORATORIES open on October 1.

Lectures commence on Wednesday, November 3rd.

Surgery—Dr. P. H. Watson.
Surgery—Dr. Joseph Bell.
Surgery—Mr. Annandale.
Chemistry—Lectures—Practical Chemistry—Analytical Chemis-
try—Dr. Stevenson Macadam.
Physiology—Dr. Sanders.
Royal Infirmary—
Clinical Medicine (Royal Infirmary)—Drs. Sanders, Haldane, and
Balfour; Dr. Matthews Duncan (for Diseases of Women).
Clinical Surgery (Royal Infirmary)—Dr. Gillespie.
Anatomy—Lectures—Anatomical Demonstrations—Practical
Anatomy—Dr. P. D. Handyside.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Littlejohn.
Practice of Physic—Dr. Rutherford Haldane.
General Pathology—Dr. Grainger Stewart.

SUMMER SESSION, 1870.

Classes open on Monday, May 2nd.

Maternal Medicine and Therapeutics—Dr. Angus Macdonald.
Pathological Anatomy and Histology—Dr. Grainger Stewart.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Dr. Keiller.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Dr. Matthews
Duncan.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Littlejohn.
Royal Infirmary—
Clinical Medicine (Royal Infirmary)—Drs. Sanders, Haldane, and
Balfour; Dr. Matthews Duncan (for Diseases of Women).
Clinical Surgery (Royal Infirmary)—Dr. Gillespie.
Anatomy—Lectures—Anatomical Demonstrations—Practical
Anatomy—Dr. P. D. Handyside.
Chemistry—Practical Chemistry—Analytical Chemistry—Dr.
Stevenson Macadam.

By order of the Royal College of Physicians,
D. R. HALDANE, Secretary.

By order of the Royal College of Surgeons,
JAMES SIMMONS, Secretary.

The above Courses qualify for the Royal Colleges of Physicians
and Surgeons, of Edinburgh, London, and Dublin; and the Uni-
versity of Edinburgh and other Universities; and the other Medical
and Public Boards.

The minimum cost of the Education in the above School for the
Double Qualification of Physician and Surgeon from the Royal
Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, including the Fee for the
Joint Examinations, is £90. 4s., which is payable by yearly instal-
ments during the period of study; whilst the minimum cost for
the Single Qualification of either Physician or Surgeon, including
the Examination, is £60.

NOTICE.—The Register at all Medical Schools is now required
to be closed within fifteen days after the commencement of each
Session, except in cases of detention from illness or other unavoidable
cause.

Preliminary Examinations in General Education by the Royal
Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, take place on
23rd October and 6th November, 1869, and on 23rd April and 23rd
July, 1870. Testimonials of proficiency granted by certain Educa-
tional Bodies will be accepted as sufficient evidence of General
Education, and will exempt from the Preliminary Examination.
Students who are in doubt as to the effect of the New Regulations
regarding the Preliminary Examinations in General Education,
are requested to communicate with the Secretary to the School.

EXTRA WINTER CLASSES.

Vaccination (Six Weeks' Course)—Dr. Husband.
Clinical Diseases of Children—Drs. Keiller, Grainger Stewart,
and Stephenson.

Natural History—Dr. H. Alleyne Nicholson.

EXTRA SUMMER CLASSES.

Vaccination (Six Weeks' Course)—Dr. Husband.
Clinical Diseases of Children—Drs. Keiller, Grainger Stewart,
and Stephenson.

Histology—Dr. Sanders.
Operative Surgery and Surgical Appliances—Drs. Watson and
Miller.

Surgical Appliances and Operative Surgery—Dr. Joseph Bell.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery—Mr. Annandale.
Diseases of the Eye—Dr. Argyll Robertson.

Practical Pathological Histology—Dr. Grainger Stewart.
Diseases of Children—Dr. Stephenson.
Natural History—Dr. H. Alleyne Nicholson.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Secretary to the
Medical and Surgical School.

N.B.—A Prospectus of the School will be forwarded on applica-
tion to the SECRETARY, whose address is Surgeons' Hall, Edin-
burgh.

THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, London, S.E.

for the training of Youths to
Business, will be RE-OPENED September 15.
A List of leading Firms, past or present Supporters of the
Schools, forwarded on application to the Principal, JOHN YEATS,
L.L.D. &c. Founded in 1862.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.
The College Session for 1869-70 will begin on TUESDAY, the
19th OCTOBER, when the Examinations will commence.

The College Lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine will
begin on NOVEMBER 2nd, and the Law Lectures on DECEMBER
6th.

Fifty-five Junior and Senior Scholarships, varying in value
from £20 to £40, are awarded by annual examination in the several
departments, with the Exhibitions founded by Mr. Wilson and
Mr. Charters; the Coates Prize in Engineering will be awarded in
the third term; the payments for these will be subject to the con-
tinuance of the beneficiaries. The conditions of the Exhibitions
to be founded upon the bequests of the late Dr. Sullivan and Mr.
Porter will be arranged by the Council.

Scholars are exempted from one-half of the Class Fees.
All Fees must be paid in full before the names are entered on
the roll.

Preliminary classes embrace the branches required for Exami-
nations for the Civil Service.
Further information will be found in the Belfast Queen's College
Circular for 1869; or may be had, on application, from the Regis-
trary.

(By order of the President.)
RICHARD OULTON, B.D., Registrar.
Queen's College, Belfast, July, 1869.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Session 1869-70.

Chancellor—DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

Lord Rector—MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF, Esq. M.P.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal—P. C. CAMPBELL, D.D.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

The SESSION commences on TUESDAY, the 19th of October, and closes on FRIDAY, the 1st of April.
The LECTURES begin on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of October.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
JUNIOR GREEK	WILLIAM D. GEDDES, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	23 3 0
SENIOR GREEK	WILLIAM D. GEDDES, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M.	2 2 0
JUNIOR LATIN	JOHN BLACK, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	3 3 0
SENIOR LATIN	JOHN BLACK, M.A., and Assistant	11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	2 2 0
ENGLISH LANGUAGE—COM- POSITION	ALEXANDER BAIRN, LL.D.	1 to 2 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday	1 1 0
LOGIC	ALEXANDER BAIRN, LL.D.	11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Tuesday and Thursday; 12 to 1 P.M. daily	3 3 0
JUNIOR MATHEMATICS	FREDERICK FULLER, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 12 to 1 P.M.	3 3 0
SENIOR MATHEMATICS	FREDERICK FULLER, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M.	2 2 0
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	WILLIAM MARTIN, LL.D.	9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday	3 3 0
JUNIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday	3 3 0
SENIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M.	1 1 0
NATURAL HISTORY	JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E. F.G.S.	2 to 3 P.M.	3 3 0

The Fee for Students taking a Senior Class in any subject, with-
out previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject,
is 3s. 3d. Matriculation Fee, 1s. For the Degree of M.A. 12s. 1s.
for each of three Examinations.

The Course of Study for the Degree of M.A. embraces two years'
attendance on Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and one on Eng-
lish Literature, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy,
and Natural History. Any student who, at the time of his
entrance to the University, shall, on examination, be found
qualified to attend the Higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and
Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such Higher
Class or Classes without having attended the first or Junior Class
or Classes.

BURSARIES.

The Annual Bursary Competition will begin on TUESDAY,
19th October, at 9 A.M., on which occasion there will be offered
44 Bursaries, of which 34 are in the Patronage of the University,
and 10 in that of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen.
All but 5 are open without restriction. They are tenable during
the four years of the Curriculum, and are of the following annual
value:—One of £20; Nine of £25; Two of £30; One of £40; Ten of
£50; Four of £60; One of £70; Three of £80; Two of £100; One of
£120; Six of £150; One of £200; and Three of inferior value.

There will also be offered for Competition One Dingwall Bursary
of the value of £20, which is restricted to a Student of the
name of DINGWALL, or whose mother bore the name of Dingwall,
or a Student of the name of Dow. This Bursary may be continued
for a time during the Student's Professional Education at the
University, should the Senatus deem it expedient.

Candidates are requested to bring with them Certificates of
their age, signed by the Ministers and Session-Clerks of their
respective Parishes, to be produced, if required, when the result
of the Examinations is intimated.

In addition to the usual Macpherson Bursary of £50, there will
be offered for competition, on the same condition, One of £50,
or thereby. Candidates for these Bursaries are requested to lodge
with the Secretary, on or before the 18th October, Certificates
from a Gaelic Minister as to their knowledge of the Gaelic Lan-
guage.

Of the Bursaries under private Patronage, Fifteen were vacant
at the close of last Session, viz.:—Four of £20; One of £25; One

of £50; One of £100; Seven of £120; One of £150; One of £200;
One of £250; and One of £300. Three of the £20 Bursaries will be increased
to £40 each, in Session 1870-71.
Presentes to these Bursaries will be examined on FRIDAY,
22nd October.

Other Examinations.

For passing from Junior to Senior Classes of Latin, Greek, and
Mathematics, on Saturday, the 23rd October, at 10 A.M.
For passing over the Junior Mathematical Class, on Saturday,
the 23rd October, at 10 A.M.

For passing over the Junior Latin or Greek Classes, on Mon-
day, the 25th October, at 10 A.M.

[Students intending to come forward for either of the three last-
mentioned Examinations are requested to give in their names to
the Secretary of the Faculty, Professor BLACK, not later than
the preceding day.]

For the Degree of M.A., on the 23rd, 24th, and 26th October.

CLASS and SPECIAL PRIZES.

Books of the value of £300 are awarded to the Students most
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Curriculum the best Greek and Mathematical Scholars are en-
titled each to a Simpson Prize of £50, or thereby, the second in
rank of merit in Mathematics to a Bursary of £50; the best Scholar
in Classical Literature and Mental Philosophy to the Hutton of
£50; the best secular Scholar to the Gold Medal of the Magistrates
and Town Council of Aberdeen; and the most distinguished Can-
didate for Honours in the department of Natural Science to a
prize of £100; and the greatest proficient in Experimental Physics
to the Neil Arnott Scholarship of £50.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Masters of Arts of not more than two years' standing may compete
for the Fullerton, &c. Scholarship of the value of £60, and
tenable for four years, of which two are vacant annually, one for
Classics and Mental Philosophy, the other for Mathematics and
Natural Philosophy, and if of under three years' standing, they
are eligible for the Murray Scholarship of £70, tenable for three
years.

II.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, commencing on Wednesday, 27th of October.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
ANATOMY	Professor STRUTHERS, M.D.	11 A.M.	£3 3 0
PRACTICAL ANATOMY AND DEMON- STRATIONS	Professor STRUTHERS and the Demonstrator..	{ 9 to 4 and } { 2 P.M. }	2 2 0
CHEMISTRY	Professor BRAZIER	3 P.M.	3 3 0
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE	Professor GILVIE, M.D.	4 P.M.	3 3 0
SURGERY	Professor PIRRIE, C.M. F.R.S.E.	10 A.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	Professor MACROBIS, M.D.	2 P.M.	3 3 0
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Professor INGLIS, M.D.		3 3 0
ZOOLOGY, WITH COMPARATIVE ANA- TOMY	Professor NICOL, F.R.S.E. F.G.S.	2 P.M.	3 3 0
MEDICAL LOGIC AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE	Professor GOSSET, M.D.	9 A.M.	3 3 0

SUMMER SESSION, commencing on the first Monday of May.

Botany—Professor Dickie, M.D. 9 A.M. 3s. 3d.
Materia Medica (100 Lectures)—Professor Harvey, M.D. 3 and
4 P.M. 3s. 3d.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—Professor Nicol. 11 A.M.
3s. 3d.
Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations—Professor Struthers and
the Demonstrator. 9 to 4 and 2 P.M. 2s. 2d.
Practical Chemistry—Professor Brazier. 10 A.M. 3s. 3d.

Matriculation Fee (including all dues) for the Winter and Sum-
mer Sessions, 12s. For the Summer Session alone, 10s.
August 23rd, 1869.

N.B.—Further particulars, including information as to the Faculties of Divinity and of Law, are to be found in the 'University
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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

LITERATURE

Le Théâtre Révolutionnaire (1788-1799). Par E. Jauffret. (Paris: Furne, Jouvet & Co.)

COMPARED with the press, the stage has exercised little influence upon political action. Its aim is purely artistic, and politics are, accordingly, beyond its scope. But no consideration of art would be sufficient to prevent political partisanship from the employment of what is, perhaps, the most powerful agent ever devised for inflaming public passions. The obvious danger of the instrument, however, has been the cause of restrictions having almost always been placed upon its use. In revolutionary epochs even, when the censure upon public speech and upon the press has been purely nominal or entirely withdrawn, that upon the stage has been, to a certain extent, maintained. In epochs of comparative calm all allusions to current politics are forbidden the dramatist. Only when one party in the State is paramount, or when national interests are supposed to be at stake, is the rule relaxed, and the production of a piece like Dryden's 'Amboyna,' intended to popularize the action of Government, permitted. Comparatively little light is accordingly cast upon history by the stage, which follows timidly the course of events, and seldom takes cognizance of questions of the highest importance until all controversy concerning them is settled. In morals, even where the influence of the stage is most sensible, it follows rather than leads the fashion.

One period alone in the history of the modern theatre has seen every bond removed from the stage. With the fall of the Bastille the restrictions upon the theatre fell into abeyance; and the years which followed were years of more or less complete anarchy. Something in the form of a "censure" was frequently attempted, but its influence was purely nominal. Suard, who, during the days of the expiring monarchy of Louis the Sixteenth, filled the office of censor, marked his sense of the change that had occurred by licensing every piece he had formerly rejected. But a stronger form of restriction followed. As the public learned its own power it became its own censor; and he was a bold man who dared dispute its verdict. During the Reign of Terror and the years immediately preceding it, the dramas produced were principally political, and their object was to exhibit to the people its own grandeur and to encourage its progression along the path it had chosen. A few pieces, slightly re-actionary in character, were occasionally ventured. But the fate these encountered was such as discouraged authors, and took from the actor all inclination to repeat an experiment attended with real danger. The change in the sentiments of the people is curiously attested in the drama. Each phase through which public opinion passed is indicated with such nicety that a history of the French stage in those days is a history of public thought in France. Praise of the "First of Frenchmen" gives place to menaces against tyrants; satire against clerical vice becomes invective against every form of superstition,—poetic aspirations after a reign of universal brotherhood yield to denunciations of pastors who dare to preach the atrocious doctrines of moderation or tolerance.

Materials for a history of the French revolutionary theatre are plentiful. M. Jauffret's subject has been to a certain extent anticipated in more than one previously-published book. Much of the information now supplied may be found

in the 'Histoire de la Censure Théâtrale' of M. Hallays-Darot, the 'Histoire par le Théâtre' of M. Théodore Muret, and the 'Histoire Philosophique et Littéraire du Théâtre Français' of M. Hippolyte Lucas. M. Jauffret's work is disappointing. It displays a creditable amount of erudition, is good in arrangement, and fairly critical and impartial in its verdict. But it describes at needless length pieces with which the reader is presumably familiar, and dismisses with bare mention others concerning which he is more likely to be curious. It is overloaded, moreover, with matter which does not seem to us to come fairly within the scope of the author's scheme, as indicated by the title he has chosen. During the excitement of revolutionary times, a dramatic form was frequently given to the pamphlet. Scores of libels, satires, and other like productions were published in the shape of dramas. From a political point of view these are interesting enough. They show more clearly than acted pieces the prevailing passions or sentiments of the day; and a collection of them would be as interesting as a bundle of tracts of the Reformation, or a batch of songs of the Civil Wars. Some of them are scathing in their satire; others, again, have few attributes higher than foulness and scurrility. They are quite unsuited to the stage, and could not, of course, have been produced upon it. The number of these works M. Jauffret has exhumed and analyzed is considerable, and the space he has devoted to them is so great that it compels him in the later chapters of the book to exercise injudicious compression.

The first works which the Revolution produced were simple enough. 'Le Chêne Patriotique' of Monvel, 'Le Serment Civique' of Lavallée, 'La Fête de la Liberté, ou la Dîme des Patriotes,' are representatives of the class of pieces which sprang into favour. A number of countrymen assemble to plant a tree in commemoration of the fall of the Bastille. The "seigneur" of the village joins their festivities, allows them to choose the finest oak in his park, and, to prove how earnest he is in his sentiment of fraternity, permits his son to marry a peasant. Such is the plot of the 'Chêne Patriotique' played at the Théâtre Italien. Revolutionary appetites were not long satisfied with such simple food. 'Charles IX., ou le Saint Barthélemy,' a tragedy, by Marie Joseph Chénier, brother of the celebrated André Chénier, was the first piece of literary pretensions which the Revolution placed upon the stage. It had been written many years previously, but had been rigidly proscribed by the censure. After the fall of the Bastille even, Suard declined to permit its performance, and an appeal of the author to the Commune was unsuccessful. From the moment this was known its production was claimed by the public, and was not long withheld. 'Charles the Ninth' appeared, and fulfilled public expectation. It was a sustained eulogy of the Revolution. The numerous allusions to current events it contained were eagerly seized by an audience which saw with pleasure upon the stage the picture of a king slaughtering his subjects, and a cardinal preaching murder and blessing the arms of assassins. Chénier, delighted with the success of his piece, gave it the second title of 'L'École des Rois.' To the world 'Charles the Ninth' is noteworthy as the piece in which Talma first displayed his eminent qualities as an actor. A new direction was soon given to public thought, and religion shared with monarchy the fate of being the butt of stage satire. A play by Bertin d'Antilly, depicting a scene of libertinage, the actors in which were a bishop, a monk, and some nuns, was rejected

by Suard, whose verdict was supported by that of four Commissioners, to whom appeal was made. With the passing of the decree of the National Assembly annulling monastic vows came more licence. In 1791 a play, entitled 'Les Victimes Cloîtrées,' was presented at the Théâtre Italien. A circumstance with which its first production was attended attracted to it a large share of public attention. Laurent, a wicked and luxurious monk, was about to commit an atrocity, when a man in the audience, in a state of apparent frenzy, jumped up and shouted, "Exterminez ce coquin." On an explanation being demanded, he declared that he had been the victim of an outrage similar to that depicted on the stage, and, his feelings overpowering him, he had taken the monk for his persecutor. In the same year, 1791, the 'Mélancolie' of La Harpe, printed twenty years before, but not performed, was given. During the period of the early Revolution, a species of loyalty to Louis the Sixteenth is characteristic of most acted dramas. Louis was le Chef des Français, or le Restaurateur de la Liberté Française. In a description like the following the audience recognized with cheers his portrait:—

Princez plein de bonté, de vertu, de courage,
Discret, sage, prudent, à la fleur de son âge,
Captivant les esprits par ses attraits vaineurs,
Et formé par le Ciel pour régner sur les cœurs.

But a change was soon to come. Already advice, and even threat, was mingled with the eulogy he still at times received. "O, Louis the Sixteenth," wrote Deshayes-Polet in the preface to his tragedy, 'Le Maire de Rochelle,' "be the shepherd of men, and not their executioner." Soon threats and abuse became the rule, and praise the exception. Against Marie-Antoinette the foulest accusations were laid. Whatever in contemporary literature is vilest in insinuation against the "Autrichienne" is echoed upon the stage. Indications of the approach of the Reign of Terror were also exhibited in the theatres, and the mutterings of the approaching storm were distinctly audible. Chénier's pieces, once the favourites of the people, were now too moderate. At a performance of his 'Caius Gracchus,' the famous apostrophe, "Des lois et non du sang," was stopped by one of the audience, who hurled forth in a loud voice, "Du sang et non des lois." Soon afterwards, in the course of 1792, pieces of the most sanguinary class alone were permitted. By order of Chaumette, the Procureur de la Commune, the following verses were suppressed in the opera, 'Toute la Grèce,' as being too moderate:—

O belle Humanité ! sans toi
Il n'est ni bonheur ni patrie.

And, for a similar reason, two lines were struck out of 'Mahomet':—

Exterminez, grands dieux, de la terre où nous sommes,
Quiconque avec plaisir répand le sang des hommes.

Almost the only dramas that can be contemplated without feelings of disgust are those in which a patriotic motive is at work, and the youth of the country is counselled to go to the frontier to fight the *émigrés*. In 1793, more than eighty new pieces, all of them political in bearing, were produced. But the plays in highest favour were pastorals and comic opera. Weary of the 'Théâtre Rouge,' performed during the day, the people sought repose in the contemplation of Arcadian simplicity and happiness. During the time that the trial of Louis the Sixteenth was proceeding, the 'Ami des Lois' of Laya was performed at the Théâtre Français. This was the most decidedly reactionary drama that the epoch witnessed, and it was probably owing to the absorption of mind caused by the

trial that its performance was so long permitted. On the 12th of January, an attempt was made by Santerre to stop the representation. This was unsuccessful, as was a second attempt, when the actors having been forbidden to speak the piece, some young men from among the audience went upon the stage and read it. But the Jacobins were too strong a party to be defied with impunity, and the play was ultimately withdrawn. Among the lines which produced the strongest effect were the following:—

Ce sont tous ces jongleurs, patriotes de places,
D'un faste de civisme entourant leurs grimaces,
Prêcheurs d'égalité, pétris d'ambition,
Qui, pour faire haïr les plus beaux dons des cieux,
Nous font la liberté sanguinaire comme eux,
Mais non ! la liberté, chez eux méconnaissable,
A fondé dans nos cœurs son trône impérial.
Que tous ces charlatans, populaires harpons,
Et de patriotisme insolents fanfarones,
Purgent de leur aspect cette terre affranchie !
Guerre ! guerre éternelle aux fauteurs d'anarchie !
Royalistes tyrans, tyrans républicains,
Tombez devant les lois : voilà vos souverains.

'La Chaste Suzanne,' a play by Baret and two *collaborateurs*, was also the victim of an attack by the Jacobins on account of the presence of a line, the significance of which could not be mistaken,—“Vous êtes ses accusateurs, vous ne pouvez pas être ses juges.” Only by writing a piece burning with patriotism could the authors atone for their fault. ‘Le Jugement dernier des Rois,’ a drama by Sylvain Maréchal, author of the ‘Dictionnaire des Athées,’ played at the Théâtre de la République, has the dismal reputation of being the most infamous piece which the Revolution produced. Some of the suppressed poems of Parny and other writers of the revolutionary epoch can alone compare with it in its mingling of indecency and blasphemy. ‘La Folie du Roi Georges, ou l'Ouverture du Parlement d'Angleterre,’ was played in 1794, at the Théâtre de la Cité. In this Pitt boasts of having ruined France; while Fox protests that a nation the prosperity of which is built upon the ruin of others, is only a swarm of brigands. While these amenities are being delivered in the House of Commons, news of a French invasion is received. The people rise in rebellion and fraternize with the invaders. George the Third, shut in a cage, is carried on an ass through the streets, and insulted by Grey, Fox, and Sheridan, all of whom have donned the “bonnet rouge.”

Chouanerie is, of course, a special object of attack. The pieces in which it is dealt with are distinguished by nothing but ferocity. In 1798 the end was at hand. How complete a revulsion popular feeling had experienced is shown by the fact that an actor of the Vaudeville, named Duclaux, in singing after the established custom the Republican airs, such as the ‘Marseillaise’ and the ‘Ça ira,’ gave the line—

Tremblez, tyrans, et vous, perfides,

turning to the seats occupied by the Jacobins, and menacing them with his closed fist, amid the applause of the audience. The only pieces from this date which have strong political interest are those in which hatred to England is inculcated. Such are ‘La Descente en Angleterre,’ of Mitié,—‘Les Prisonniers Français en Angleterre,’ played at the Variétés,—and ‘Le Vrai Caractère du Français et de l'Anglais.’ One piece terminates with the capture of an English seaport, the release of the prisoners, and the erection of a column, on which is inscribed:—“Ici, le Ministère Anglais, violant ouvertement le droit des gens, fit périr de faim et de misère des Français prisonniers : exécution éternelle à sa mémoire.”

Sufficient proof of the nature of the materials at M. Jauffret's disposal have been given. The compilation is creditable to his industry.

Nationality; or, the Law relating to Subjects and Aliens, considered with a View to Future Legislation. By the Right Honourable Sir Alex. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England. (Ridgway.)

THE appearance of a Lord Chief Justice of England as the author of a small treatise on a special point of law is a veritable advent of a “*deus ex machinâ*,” and it may fairly be assumed that there is a “*dignus tali vindice nodus*” to warrant so unusual a phenomenon. Nor shall we find that we have been mistaken in the assumption when we come to look more deeply into the matter. To those who have, unmistakably, only one nationality—being born, for instance, in England of two English parents, or in France of two French parents, and having never lived out of the country of their birth, it would scarcely occur to think of the many complications that may arise when these conditions are altered in one or more particulars. Sir Alexander Cockburn's main point throughout appears to be that England is stolidly attached to her old traditions, which, in this, as in other branches of law, have grown up by degrees, and have never been subjected to a general revision according to the spirit of the times; while other nations, having sprung into recent existence, or having remodelled their Codes after political convulsions, have established rules which are more convenient, and which might with advantage be adopted by ourselves. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1868, has recently made its Report, and has suggested certain alterations in the existing law. As usual in such documents, the body of the evidence or information is comprised in an Appendix to the Report; so that the general reader may find it difficult to refer each recommendation of the Commissioners to its proper head in the information which has guided them to their conclusions. Under these circumstances, the author of the book before us has thought that it might be useful to present the most important points to the public in a condensed form, so as to enable the reader to see the principal difficulties of the case, and to judge, with the facts before him, how far the recommendations of the Commissioners ought to be followed.

The Commissioners recommend, among other things, that the disability of aliens as to holding land should be removed; and on this point the author agrees with them. He thinks it hard, however, that the present disabilities should remain as to owning British ships; in other words, possessing ships which may claim the protection and privileges of the British flag. As to this, we cannot see that there is much hardship in the present state of the law. The Merchant Shipping Acts permit persons made denizens, or naturalized, to be owners of British ships, provided they are resident in Her Majesty's dominions or members of a British factory, or the like. The author considers that if the latter conditions are fulfilled, the naturalization or denization might be dispensed with; but he does not give any reasons for this opinion. The question of a double nationality is more important, but it is rather an international than an English question, and can only be satisfactorily settled by a general congress, or, as between any two nations, by a treaty. Supposing an individual to be a subject of the State A, but to be naturalized in a State B, while at the same time the State A denies his right to divest himself of his original allegiance: if now a war arises between the two States, which nationality is to prevail? The question is, no doubt, a troublesome one, as, under a rigid administration of the law,

a man might be compelled to serve as a soldier in one State and might be hanged by the other for doing so. Again, what is the proper birth-test of nationality. “The nations of Continental Europe,” the author tells us, “have decided in favour of descent.” England, on the other hand, seizes upon the child of a foreigner born within Her Majesty's dominions, and says—Thou art an Englishman! Thus the naturalization which is accorded as a favour to the adult foreigner is forced upon a child, whether he wishes it or not. The Commissioners recommend that this should still be the case, except when the child of an alien father is registered as an alien. There would be no inconvenience in such a registration as this, *per se*; but, unfortunately, it is exactly the reverse of the practice of many other countries, which makes it incumbent on the child of a foreigner to fix his nationality by claiming it in the country of his birth if he desire it. Other difficulties and conflicts arise in the case of a child of British parents born in a foreign country; and on this point again the author is, to some extent, at issue with the Commissioners. It would be out of place here to attempt to follow the learned Chief Justice through his train of reasoning on these and other questions. The treatise is short, and free from unnecessary technicalities; and, as it gives a brief description of the laws not only of Continental Europe, but of many of the Transatlantic States, on the subject, it will be read with interest, and its perusal will be beneficial to all who wish to arrange their ideas on the conflict of nationalities before any irrevocable step is taken by the legislature.

The Scriptural Doctrine of Hades; comprising an Inquiry into the State of the Righteous and Wicked Dead between Death and the General Judgment, and demonstrating from the Bible that the Atonement was neither made on the Cross nor yet in this World. By the Rev. George Bartle, D.D. (Longmans & Co.)

Literary men often wonder at the ingenuity of theologians, who weave airy webs out of thin materials. When they see how frequently their doctrinal brethren build upon a word or two, extract a recondite meaning from a passage, reason from analogies, and deduce inferences from slender premises, satisfied all the while with the certainty of their results, readers who are not particularly interested in theological matters admire the sagacity, labour and skill exhibited in such manipulations, but cannot avoid the thought that the ingenuity appears perverted and the reasoning worthless. The fact is too palpable to be denied, that distortion characterizes, by no means rarely, the processes of the theologian.

The same thoughtful class, looking, more or less closely, at the works of divines, are frequently struck with the alleged importance of small things. When they read of “momentous questions”—“vital points”—“all-important truths”—they marvel to find them dwindle into things of minor worth, and suspect that divines in their eager zeal betray a want of proper discernment, or of adequate appreciation, in lumping together matters of unequal value.

It is also a common subject of remark that theologians adhere to old opinions after they have been long displaced. Old commentators and old books are staple commodities many years after their displacement by better. New interpretations, or the results of critical inquiry, are ignored; the erroneous and antiquated are repeated. Scientific men keep their minds open to fresh evidence, and change their opinions accordingly. Divines are adverse to change,

having stereotyped themselves at an early period.

These and other phenomena, in addition to the proverbial animosity of the race, sometimes disgust the man of science or literature with the writings of professed theologians, so that he will not read them. We regret the fact, because amid the general rubbish of theological books, a few do appear of sterling and permanent value. It is true that these do not always flow in the popular stream, or approve themselves to the unthinking mass; yet they are not the less valuable on that account. In correcting current opinions and advancing our knowledge of the Bible it is almost unavoidable for men not to offend, not to be branded as heretics, not to be called by ugly names.

The book before us contains a discussion of the doctrine of Hades, that is, of the intermediate state of souls between death and the final judgment. Along with this, the author "demonstrates" from the Bible that the atonement was neither made on the cross nor yet in this world, but by Christ's soul in the prison of Hades among the wicked dead, when he was deprived for a time of the smile of his heavenly Father and forsaken by God. As the substitute for sinners, he suffered punishment in their stead in that place.

Cautious theologians believe that Scripture tells very little of the state of man after death. There are figures of speech, poetical language, hints, incidental phrases bearing upon that future, without conveying definite or certain knowledge. Great obscurity hangs over the grave. Such, however, is not the opinion of our author, who discusses all passages in the Old and New Testaments that appear to him appropriate, and he brings forth a tolerably clear picture of the future. The reader who goes along with him in his animated reasoning will feel at the end that his ideas are marvellously enlarged.

Six different opinions respecting death and its consequences are reviewed. Dr. Bartle dwells longest on the fourth, which represents the soul after death to be in Purgatory, as the Romish church believes. The sixth, which is declared to be the doctrine of the Church of England, is explained and defended.

The book contains good evidence of reading and thinking up to a certain point. That point, however, does not reach far. The writer is unqualified for any comprehensive or thorough discussion by his assumption of the literal truth of every statement in the Bible, his adherence to the very words employed, his ignorance of the best exegetical works, his notions about types and double senses, his transference of New Testament doctrines to the Old Testament, his limited knowledge of Hebrew, and an implied doctrinal system underlying the whole, the peculiarities of which come forth whenever they are needed. In the New Testament everything is taken literally as it stands. Varieties of view among the inspired authors, or, as some would say, contradictions, are left out of account. At every step we feel that the worthy writer is unconscious of peculiar circumstances which would modify or alter his reasoning. The wide subject commonly called *eschatology*, or the doctrine of last things, lies beyond the reach of perfunctory theologians like our author, who cannot look round about him philosophically, but pores minutely over one thing at a time, without seeing its connexions. The masterly essay of Georgii, in the fourth volume of the 'Tübingen Theologische Jahrbücher,' supplemented by Zeller's brief sketch in the sixth volume of the same journal, shows what might be made of the subject by a true critic. The main position of Dr. Bartle appears to be

a sound one, viz., that there is an intermediate state of consciousness after death, not one of perfected happiness. But most of the positions with which he accompanies it are uncertain. He finds out more than Scripture itself warrants. Hades, he says, is divided into two compartments, one for the just, the other for the wicked. Hades is underneath the earth, and the lower compartment is *Gehenna* or hell. The one is limited in duration; the other everlasting. As to Christ's atonement in *Gehenna*, or hell, for three days and three nights, we hold the proof of it to be inadequate. It is a mere crotchet, which will meet with no acceptance. All the writer's reasoning from 1 Peter, iii. 17—22 is incorrect, the passage being misinterpreted. So are many other places. Indeed, no reliance can be put on the interpretations of passages given, least of all in the Old Testament. The Psalms are usually misinterpreted. The author's version of Job xix. 25—27 is incorrect. So is the version of Isaiah liii. 9. But how can one properly translate the Old Testament whose knowledge of Hebrew is such as to prompt the derivation of *Adam* from *Damah*, to be like? or to render *Havvah* in Genesis ix. 5 *the soul* of man? Dr. Bartle is an unsafe guide in the exposition of Scripture. The following is a specimen, from the book of Jonah:—

"(1) The mighty Tempest was designed to represent God's wrath against sin, and His determination to have it expiated on the principle of justice; (2) the hard rowing of the crew in order to save their own lives and that of the prophet proving a failure, indicates the futility of any attempt on the part of man to procure salvation merely by his own works or deservings; (3) the more the mariners exerted themselves to secure their safety, the more violent the storm became; and by this fact we are taught that the anger of the Almighty is increased against those whose presumption leads them to reject salvation on the terms propounded by Himself, and try to get to heaven in their own way; (4) the casting of Jonah into the deep, and his incarceration for a short time within the viscera of the fish, prefigured the descent of Christ into Hades and his temporary imprisonment there; (5) the throwing of the prophet overboard into the sea was the salvation of the crew; so the going down of our Lord into Hades and His suffering there was the salvation of the world; (6) the assuaging of the waters immediately after the ejection of Jonah from the vessel demonstrated that the indignation of Jehovah was appeased by the descent of Christ among the wicked dead; (7) the prophet's rescue from the jaws of the fish and his complete restoration to dry ground foreshadowed the resurrection of Christ from the prison of Hades and the completeness of the atonement He then and there made; (8) the anguish endured by Christ while in the unseen world is sufficiently indicated by Jonah's wretched and miserable condition within the belly of a fish. This fact speaks for itself."

Again, Isaiah liii. 9 is rendered "He made his grave with wicked men, and with a rich man in his deaths," because our Lord

"was compelled to pass through a double ordeal, one of which He experienced in this world, and one in the next world. He suffered two deaths, one being His physical death on Calvary, and the other the spiritual death he endured in Hades. The sufferings of Hades may be considered as the first death in the next world, that is, the death which first takes place after the physical death. The word 'wicked' can only mean the separate souls of men in Hades and the rich man, Joseph of Arimathea. By His grave, then, being made or appointed with the wicked we are to understand that the soul of our Redeemer was entombed among the wicked spirits in Hades, which served as a grave or sepulchre for the temporary confinement of His spirit during its disembodied state. On this account the word *wicked* is put in the plural number."

The true translation dissipates all this:—

They made his grave with the wicked,
And with the godless his sepulchre.

If the noun *Umothau* be taken as it is pointed, the plural refers to the subject of the prophecy, *collective Israel* in the first instance.

The volume is a curious mixture of ultra-orthodoxy and crotchets. The author magnifies the doctrine of Hades, calling it "sublime and important"; maintains the everlasting punishment of the unregenerate in hell; the imputation of the sins of the whole world to Christ, and his guilt in the eye of the law. The homely and inelegant style may be explained by the sermon-like character of the chapters. Sometimes colloquial phrases occur which the dignity of the pulpit should have rejected, such as "Jonah paid his fare," &c.

Curiosities in Olden Times. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. (London, Hayes; New York, Pott & Amery.)

THE chapters in this volume are like waifs and strays from a wide sea of quaint and ancient lore. The collector has picked them up in the course of his voyaging in pursuit of higher objects, and now exhibits them to his friends. The book contains much curious matter on ciphers of various times and degrees of difficulty, on queer wills and queerer culprits, and strangest pains and penalties; on ghosts, women, persons who should have been heroes but who are not to be found in biographical dictionaries,—and heroic personages who *are*, without having especial claim to the distinction. In fifteen chapters there is a wonderful sum of anecdote, knowledge, traits of folly, wisdom, courage, eccentricity, suffering, endurance, virtue, vice, human frailties and human grandeur. The old legends are often lightened by a touch of the author's pleasant philosophy. Thus, after reviewing the various myths (mostly uncomplimentary) as to "what women are made of," Mr. Gould remarks—

"Poor woman! it is pleasanter to believe that she is made from our ribs, which we know come very close to our hearts, and thus to account for the mutual sympathy of man and woman, and thereby to account for that compassion and tenderness that man feels for her, and also for the manner in which she flies to man's side as her true resting-place in peril and doubt. But we have a cosmogony of our own, elucidated from internal convictions, assisted by all the modern appliances of table-rapping and clairvoyancy. According to our cosmogony, woman is compounded of three articles, sugar, tincture of arnica, and soft soap. Sugar, because of the sweetness which is apparent in most women—alas! that in some it should have acidulated into strong domestic vinegar; arnica, because in woman is to be found that quality of healing and soothing after the bruises and wounds which afflict us men in the great battle of life; and soft soap, for reasons too obvious to need specification."

Sometimes Mr. Gould, perhaps unconsciously, corrects vulgar errors. It is commonly said that the craft of the tailor is never mentioned in Scripture. Yet Moses was an early member of the craft, as we see in the command, "Thou shalt make holy garments for Aaron thy brother, for glory and for beauty. And thou shalt speak unto all that are wise-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron garments;" upon which Mr. Gould exclaims—"Tailors filled with the spirit of wisdom! Why despise the craft which God has honoured?" It is, with us, however, no bar to distinction. Was not the most eminent tailor of his day dubbed Sir David Nichol?

Among illustrations of life as between ladies with wills and their pastors, there is a pleasant story of an altercation between Bishop Salazar, of Chiapa, and the ladies of his congregation:—

"Now the great subject of altercation was as follows. The ladies of Chiapa were so addicted to the use of chocolate, that they would neither hear Low Mass, much less High Mass, or a sermon, without drinking cups of steaming chocolate, and eating preserves, brought in on trays by servants, during the performance of divine service; so that the voice of the preacher, or the chant of the priest, were drowned in the continual clatter of cups and clink of spoons; besides, the floor, after service, was strewn with *bon-bon* papers, and stained with splashes of the spilled beverage."

The Bishop preached lustily against the practice, but

"The ladies looked up at the pulpit with unimpassioned eyes, while sipping their chocolate, then wiped their lips, and put out their hands for some comfits. The bishop's voice thrilled shriller and louder—he looked like an Apostle in his godly indignation. Crash!—down went a tray at the cathedral door, and every one looked round to see whose cups were broken. 'What was the subject of the sermon?' asked masters of their apprentices every Sunday for the next month, and the ready answer came, 'Oh! chocolate again!'"

The good prelate was at last compelled to excommunicate the offenders; but more chocolate was drunk in the cathedral of Chiapa than ever:—

"Some of the canons and priests were then stationed at the cathedral doors to stop the ingress of the servants with cups and chocolate-pots. They had received injunctions to remove the drinking and eating vessels, and suffer the servants to come empty-handed to church. A violent struggle ensued in the porch, and all the ladies within rushed in a body to the doors, to assist their domestics. The poor clerks were utterly routed and thrown in confusion down the steps, while, with that odious well-known clink, clink, the trays came in as before."

Soldiers were employed, but all to no purpose. Finally, some of the ladies put an end to the controversy by poisoning the Bishop, "and chocolate was copiously drunk at his funeral."

Mr. Gould lacks nothing as a story-teller but a little more charity. He speaks of "Exeter Hall fanatics" in the tone of Mr. Buckstone at a Theatrical Fund dinner; while a man who congratulates himself on being in a town and "no Jesuits there!" is rebuked for manifesting in such remark "a little rancour."

In conclusion, it would have been fairer to the reader if the author had indicated which of the chapters of this volume had been previously in print.

Evenings in the Duffrey. By Patrick Kennedy. (Dublin, McGlashan & Gill.)

Mr. Kennedy's new and modest little book consists of a series of conversations, ballads, fairy tales and local traditions, which are linked together by a story which illustrates a remark once made in conversation by the late Mr. Thackeray. He had been talking with a friend on the loveliness of English domestic life. His friend asked him if he would not write a novel which should illustrate such homes as they had spoken of. "Why, you see," said Thackeray, "a novel must keep moving on, and domestic life is essentially slow." As far as the actual tale goes, in Mr. Kennedy's book the characters are just indicated rather than drawn. An attentive reader, however, will probably altogether overlook the mere story, and he will be delighted with the faithful pictures of rural life, and with the light which is thrown upon the customs of country homes in Ireland.

Travellers notice the most prominent features of national manners, and frame their theories of people accordingly. The result is generally error, for the surface soil rarely gives true information of what ore lies below. The character

of the Irish has suffered a good deal in this way. Athletic men, tightly dressed and carrying large walking-sticks, armed policemen, and mud cabins, by the wayside, are what most strike the eye of the English traveller, and when he writes the history of his journey he represents Irishmen as constantly turbulent out of doors, and uncomfortable within. But this is a mistaken conclusion. The stranger might as well give a minute account of the Bog of Allen, and, omitting all description of the loveliness of Killarney, of the grassy plains of Meath, of the wildness of Mayo and the fertility of the Golden Vale, declare that Ireland is a dreary, barren realm, fit only to be the dwelling-place of turf-cutters, snipes and midges. It was some such tourist, who recently declared that the gaiety and wit of the Irish peasantry were altogether extinct: so completely gone, that he was almost inclined to believe they never had any but a fictitious existence. Now, if all who are ignorant on the subject of Ireland will read Mr. Kennedy's pleasant book they will learn something real about that kingdom. They will see that a graceful wit pervades the every-day conversation of the country folk; that they have deep religious feeling, take an independent interest in politics, and even possess some knowledge of history.

Duffrey is in the south-east of Ireland, and it is of southern Leinster that this book tells most; but the style of living is much alike throughout all the well-cultivated parts of the kingdom. The people of the seaboard and the mountains have ways of their own, but all Irishmen are alike in important points. The Wexford folk mostly talk English, Donegal men use the Gaelic tongue, but whether the individual words be Saxon or Celtic, the conversation which they make up is invariably and distinctly Irish. And perhaps this power of easy conversation, which is the same throughout all the provinces, makes the most striking difference between Irish and English country life. For instance, an Agricola Norfolkensis would stare if any of the company proposed to while away the evening with story-telling. But, here is such a one as may be heard in an Irish farmer's homestead:—

"*Saint Mogue and his Brother.*—I believe every one that hears me knows that it was Saint Mogue built the old cathedral of Ferns. Indeed, I ought to say that he didn't build it, but that wasn't his own fault. He was a long time tormented with a wild skithaan of a brother, that nothing could get good of, and who at last went away for good. After some time Saint Mogue got very troubled about him. So he took a short stick in his fist, and travelled the Euro'pean world in search of him, and where did he find him at last but playin' ball again the walls o' Jerusalem! Well, somehow he persuaded him to come home; and when they were safe landed, the Saint hoped he'd help him to build the cathedral. But the young fellow was of a contrary disposition, and what did he do but begin to build one for himself beyond the Bann in the next parish! Well, to be sure! Saint Mogue was stamached enough at this behaviour, and says he,—"I wouldn't mind all your former *figaries*, but for this one," says he, "when the bells of the cathedral I'm going to build will be heard seven miles off, not a *dheey* o' them will cross the Bann to your parish." And I hear people say that it's so to this day. Well, the Saint, seein' there was no use in expectin' any help from the brother, set about the work in earnest. He began in the heel o' the evenin', and about the flight of night the walls were up to the eaves, and a white horse was comin' down Slie Bui with the last load o' stones that was wanten' to the finish. Just then, as bad luck would have it, a red-haired woman put her head out of her bed-room window, and instead of admirin' the great deal that was done, or sayin', 'God bless the men and the work!' she bawled out, 'Oh, musha, Saint

Mogue *achudh*, is that all you done the whole night?' Well, the Saint was so vexed with the *ba-thoon*, and the little value she set on his labour, that he never struck another stroke on the buildin', and the white horse pitched his load of stones at the same moment (they say the heap is the size of three houses), and that's the reason the old cathedral of Ferns was never finished. Saint Mogue's image is lying in a nice alcove inside the church. The nose of it was broke about eighty years ago, and the Prodestin' bishop that was then living got a man from Italy, and paid him two hundred pounds for repairin' it."

Irish farmers have no drawing-rooms and rarely give dinner-parties. Their class does not ape "the ways of the quality," but has customs of its own. After the day's work is done a farmer and his family have tea in the parlour; the nearest national schoolmaster is often invited, and the priest sometimes honours the party with his presence. The meal over, the company adjourn to the kitchen. There the farm servants and their master and his wife, his guests and his children, and the couple of neighbours who are sure to drop in, sit round the turf-fire which blazes on the hearth, and the evening till bed-time is spent in the recital of poetry or of fairy stories by each of the circle in turn, or in listening to some disquisition on history or other learned topic from the schoolmaster or priest, should such authorities be present. After the stories are ended, a litany or some prayers are repeated, and then all go to bed. Candles are rarely lit; drink there is none, but the assembly enjoy truly, though in an humble way, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The poems abound in long words and have an air of erudition; but, though more pretentious, they will not bear comparison with the old English ballads. Sometimes they are the production of school-teachers—more often they are written by travelling poets, who roam on foot through Ireland, and make a living by writing letters, composing verses at christenings and weddings, and sometimes by the less romantic occupation of settling the account-books of farmers who are deficient in arithmetic. The poet praises the natural beauties of the baronies he passes through, and lauds or lampoons the inhabitants according as they recognize his merits or slight his muse. This verse from a song sung on one of the "evenings in the Duffrey" is a good specimen:—

Yet backed by nature, I will tell the features
Of this lovely creature, called the Star of Slane.
Her eyes, 'tis true, are an azure blue,
And her cheeks the hue of the crimson rose!
Her hair behold, does shine like gold,
In fine flowing rolls it so nicely grows.
Her skin as white as the snow by night,
Straight and upright is her portly frame,
The chaste Diana or fair Susanna
Are eclipsed in grandeur by the Star of Slane.

We may notice here that the public-house, which in an English village is the place of assembly in the evening, is in Ireland rarely visited except upon fair-days or other occasional events. These "evenings in the Duffrey" profess to tell of things which happened in the first quarter of this century. Catholic emancipation, the famine, emigration, the Encumbered Estates Court, have made great changes in Ireland, but the manners which Mr. Kennedy depicts have not become obsolete. Long may they prevail! for they are those of a simple, virtuous people,—altar denunciations, agrarian murders, and strange sympathy for the assassins, being slightly prevalent, however, also. Mr. Kennedy's 'Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts' told the history of the sprites who live in the raths and haunt the recesses of the mountains of Ireland. His present work gives the reader as vivid a picture of her living men and women as the other did of the shadows.

Gustavus Adolphus.—[*Gustaf Adolph*, von G. Droysen. Erster Band]. (Nutt.)

Prof. Droysen does not undertake to give us a new life of Gustavus Adolphus. The personal details scattered over the book are few and not very material. Instead of representing his hero according to what he considers the common practice, like the Apostle Paul with an open Bible in his left hand and a naked sword in his right, Prof. Droysen draws us the portrait of a politician negotiating with Denmark, protecting Stralsund, making war upon Poland. There is not much in this of biographical interest. Gustavus Adolphus generally speaks to us through the mouths of his envoys, and the events of his life are military or diplomatic manœuvres. It is true that this first volume does not bring us to the most exciting period of his career. But even when we come to that, we are afraid Prof. Droysen will be rather lost in despatches and manuscript materials. The sketch he gives us of the history of Sweden from the time of Gustavus Vasa down to that of his greater descendant is purely political, and has reference rather to Sweden's relations with Europe than to anything personal to the country or the reigning family. Histories of this kind are valuable, but they are cold. They show us all the mechanism of events, but they do not put the wheels in motion. Once or twice Prof. Droysen seems to aim at more life and action, and the way in which he describes the vacillations of James the First when his son-in-law had accepted the Crown of Bohemia has several happy touches of humorous description. However, the events narrated in this volume are not, with the exception of the Bohemian war, of a stirring nature. The war between Sweden and Denmark, which Gustavus Adolphus inherited from his father, the various unsuccessful attempts to form an evangelical alliance against the House of Hapsburg which marked the first period of the Thirty Years' War, the invasion of Prussia by Gustavus Adolphus in furtherance of his attack on Poland and of his plans against the Emperor, the war between Denmark and the Emperor, which was terminated by the Peace of Lübeck, do not offer many points of general interest. It may be right for Prof. Droysen to banish the open Bible from his hero's left hand, and to treat his designs on Europe as purely political; but we should like to see a little more of the sword.

One of the few glimpses we have of Gustavus himself is given us early in this volume. We are told that when he was a boy he used to be allowed to play about in his father's chamber, even when the King was engaged in discussing difficult matters with his councillors. The questions raised would at times be too perplexing for solution, and then the father would either point to his son, or, calling him up to him, would lay his hand on the boy's shoulder, and would say, "Here, gentlemen, is the one who must solve these difficulties and avert this danger." From a very early period it was evident that the tendency of Gustavus Adolphus was towards military matters. He used to listen for hours while men who had served in the Netherlands under Maurice of Orange related stories of that hero's bravery and his wonderful achievements. That was the life Gustavus wished to lead. Personal courage, daring exposure of himself, formed his martial character. He was almost too rash, we are told, for a General. When he felt the sword in his hand then awoke his Gothic spirit, and he showed that he belonged to the Vasa breed. Prof. Droysen tells us that this feeling was hereditary. King Eric, the uncle of Gustavus Adolphus, had been seized occasionally with a perfect frenzy. The

father of Gustavus Adolphus had challenged the King of Denmark to a duel according to the old Gothic custom. When Gustavus himself, as a young man, commanded at the siege of Pskow, he took up his position close to the enemy, and reconnoitred in person. Thus he lived and thus he fought till the day when, charging at the head of his Swedish horsemen, he was surrounded by the Imperial cuirassiers, and yielded up his breath on the field of Lützen.

Prof. Droysen gives us a photograph of Gustavus in a few lines, which make us wish that there was more of the same kind of portraiture in his volume. "He was reserved, stern, unapproachable; a puzzle even to his most trusted and most intimate friends, who were accustomed to carry out his orders without asking for their reasons. He grasped with an absolute certainty the means which led the most speedily to the end which he had placed firmly before him. But then his genius carried him away, that *impetus ingentis* of which Oxenstiern spoke, and he flew from one plan to another, so that it was with difficulty his faithful Chancellor could hold him. He was untiring, inexorable towards himself; he drove off attacks of fever by violent exercise; ancient histories relate that in war time he did not sleep in a room, but went on board his ship to sleep there. Now and then the Northern rudeness and the savagery of his race broke through all the loftiness of his nature. Thus he inserted in the register of the Swedish High Court, that if any Judge perverted justice for the sake of favouring any other person, even the King himself, he should be made an example of; he should be flayed alive, his skin should be nailed on the seat of justice and his ears to the pillory. And yet this firm, rugged, silent man,—this *Leo Arcticus*, in height exceeding the tallest of his countrymen,—broad-shouldered, with light flaxen hair, pale face, and languid movements, which increased in sluggishness later on, when he became somewhat too corpulent,—was fond of soft music and of simple airs, and would often sit with his lute in his hand dreaming in melodies. We would gladly compare him, separated as he is from us by more than two centuries, with those who are nearer to us. And who does not feel himself strangely moved at the thought that the conqueror of Silesia beguiled his quiet leisure by improvising on the tender flute? The force of concentrated will, the energy expended in the pursuit of a great object, need some rest, and the spirit of music lulls them in a brief slumber stolen from the press of time. Gustavus Adolphus appears like a northern light, so great, so marvellous, so brilliant, and yet so cool."

What Richelieu said of Gustavus Adolphus in his Memoirs, speaking of the time when the war between Denmark and the Emperor terminated in the Peace of Lübeck, was "*ce Roi de Suède étoit un nouveau soleil levant*." A little earlier, the Bavarian Vice-Chancellor Richel had written to the Elector of Mayence, "Sweden is at present the Messiah of the anti-Catholics, for which they wait, on which all their hopes are based." It appears from Prof. Droysen's analysis of the negotiations which fill the greater part of this volume, that the fulfilment of such hopes would not have been so long delayed if the decision had rested with Sweden alone. From the very first moment of the Elector Palatine's accession to the crown of Bohemia, Gustavus Adolphus was prepared for an alliance with him. Even after the battle of Prague, when his best hopes were gone, and when proof of the unreadiness of his allies had been given, Gustavus meditated a serious blow to the Imperial cause by a diversion in Poland, backed by the other Evangelical Powers in

Germany. When, after all, the vacillations of James the First and the duplicity of Denmark put any such alliance out of the question, Gustavus took the work into his own hands. He wrote to England that he would act while she was deliberating; and he commenced a campaign in Poland with brilliant success. The indirect effects of this diversion were fully as great as the direct ones. The Imperialists saw that Sweden was a dangerous enemy. There is something highly significant in the animosity felt for Gustavus by Wallenstein before the two subsequent opponents were brought in personal contact. When the Emperor and Denmark were treating at Lübeck, Sweden was desirous of joining them. Wallenstein would not hear of it. He said that he would rather have the King of Sweden an avowed enemy than a pretended friend. "Let him stay in his own kingdom," he said, "and leave me to act here." Perhaps Wallenstein's hostility dated in part from the rebuff given him by Gustavus a short time before. When the war with Poland was drawing to an end, an attempt was made on the part of the Emperor to gain over Sweden. Wallenstein sent an envoy to Gustavus, assuring him of the sincerity of his regard, and explaining away all the measures taken by the Emperor in favour of Poland. The envoy was at once to excuse the Emperor for having despatched regiments to the help of the King of Poland, and to offer Gustavus an alliance. It was not the least remarkable feature of this proposed alliance that the same envoy who was instructed to urge it on the King of Sweden had orders to burn the Swedish fleet. But Gustavus saw through the design, and took measures to defeat it.

Prof. Droysen is naturally severe on the King of Denmark for the weakness shown by him during the Lübeck negotiations. Five years before, all the Evangelical powers and all the opponents of the House of Hapsburg had been offered the opportunity of allying themselves with Sweden against their deadliest enemy. Gustavus Adolphus had required of them little more than the help of their armies, and the chief command for himself. The offer was refused, or rather it was entertained in a spirit which was even worse than a direct refusal. Then, while Gustavus turned his arms against Poland, three of these Evangelical powers—England, Denmark, and the Netherlands—took up part of the project, and the command of the allied forces was entrusted to Denmark. And now Denmark was making peace without consulting the other two powers, and against the entreaties of Sweden, simply in order that it might keep what it had, and might not have to pay any of the expenses of the war. "Melancholy end of so proud a beginning!" says Prof. Droysen. It was natural that after this all eyes should be fixed on Gustavus Adolphus. His successes in Poland, the promptitude with which he entered Prussia and seized one of its seaports, when the Elector of Brandenburg took a middle course, showed what stuff the King was made of. When a Prussian deputation came to remonstrate with him on this seizure, which seeing that Prussia and Sweden were supposed to be engaged in the same cause, wore a rather novel look, he replied frankly, "I have taken your town and harbour *jure naturali, civili, et omni jure*, for my enemy the King of Poland might have come to Sweden with his whole fleet, and the harbour of Dantzic is not so prejudicial to me as this harbour of Pillau, for Dantzic is not so deep or so convenient for ships of war. You would find it difficult too to defend your harbour against the Poles, from whom you have nothing to expect but enmity. It would be far better not to

mix up your prince, my brother-in-law, in this affair. You must depend upon yourselves, for it is you that have contracted these alliances with the Polish Crown, and have involved the father of my brother-in-law in them. You had better have taken my side, as we are of the same religion and are related by blood. I see that you wish to keep a middle road, but this middle road will break your necks. I tell you *vinco, aut vincor, vos maculabimini*. You must stand by me or by the Crown of Poland. I am your brother in religion; I have married a Prussian Princess; I will fight for you and defend your town; I have good engineers with me, and I know something of the art myself, and I will defend myself against the Crown of Poland and against the devil." There was no mincing matters here, but we can hardly wonder that the Elector of Brandenburg was estranged. Denmark in like manner had been afraid of helping Gustavus Adolphus himself by any vigorous concert against the House of Hapsburg. England refused to grant a subsidy on the ground that she would not gain anything by the success of Sweden; everybody must look to his own advantage. And as that was the guiding principle of the Evangelical Powers there could be no satisfactory combination, no effectual measures against the common enemy. From the Peace of Lübeck, with which this volume ends, the war had to drag on its weary course for almost twenty years. Prof. Droysen's task, however, will be finished with the fall of his hero.

NEW POETRY.

Poems. By WRAXALL HALL. (Chapman & Hall.)—This thick volume is evidently, we should say, the production of a young man who is clever, enthusiastic and self-educated. He is an admirer of John Stuart Mill, Theodore Parker, and other "advanced" thinkers of our time; and has a Shelleyan hatred of religious dogmatism, which colours the book throughout. The longest piece, which is dramatic in form, is entitled 'A Love Story; or, the Curse of Creeds,' and has a very simple plot. Ernest and "Kathrine" (is this an advanced sort of spelling?) are in love with each other. The lady happening to praise the village church, says the gentleman: "My love, I never go to church!" which strikes her all of a heap. Theological discussion ensues, separation, and almost heart-breaking; but all comes right in the end, Kathrine being accidentally converted to Rationalism. Act III. is the shortest we have ever seen, and we will give it entire:—

ACT III.

The marriage-bells are ringing,
Bright glows the summer sun,
The marriage-bells are ringing
For two human hearts made one.
Oh, happy, heaven-born marriage!
Shine on them, summer sun!
For this alone is marriage,
Two human hearts made one!

But the bells puzzle us; they cannot be church bells, and there is no performance of this kind at a register-office. Perhaps it only shows how hard it is even for a daring young bard to escape from the old grooves. In the shorter pieces, one comes frequently to some picturesque line or stanza; but as yet Mr. Hall has produced nothing that could pass muster as a complete poem, and in future he must carefully avoid (not to speak of false quantities) such rhymes as "dawning" and "morning," "kneeling" and "believing."

Poems, by Charles Edward Stuart (Bosworth), are by an older hand, and seem to refer to scenes and incidents of the author's life. The result is gentle and inoffensive commonplace, in verse like the following:—

Cold and clear and tremulously far
Gleams through the fleecy cloud yon silent star,
And wakes with all its melancholy beams
The wayward wanderings of my spirit's dreams;
There was a time with full and eager gaze
I loved to dwell upon its silver rays.

Rinaldo: a Novelle in Verse (Longmans), is a pseudo-Byronic tale of a Spanish Prince, Rinaldo, a beautiful Inez, a Moslem maiden, called Mona, and other personages. Rinaldo's — brow was high and noble; keen his eyes, Instinct with intellectual fire, so deep They lay beneath the brow, like caverned gems That flash through darkness. They were orbs through which The soul of captive seraph might have gazed.

In many a field that ponied at his side
Had drunk the heart's blood of the quailing Moor.

We turn for relief to *The Laughter of the Muses: a Satire on the Reigning Poetry of 1869* (Glasgow, Murray & Son); but the only laughter here is in the title. It is an attack on Tennyson and Browning; and, to quote the modest Preface, "the author hopes he has been able to show that they are destitute of those redeeming qualities which lead all liberal-minded men to pass over little defects." Two lines will suffice to show the poignancy and polish of our author's own style:—

And we impatiently cry to him, "Zooks!
The land is too much cumber'd with your books!"

It is not possible even to be amused with such a production as this, with its final references to the Holy Bible. There is a certain terror in the idea of persons like the writer of it going at large.

Much more successful in brightening the critic's doleful face is the green volume, with the device of a shamrock growing out of a heart,—*Poems*, by T. D. Sullivan (Dublin, Sullivan; New York, Haverty).—This is published at the office of the *Nation*, the well-known Irish newspaper, whose reputation in the lyrical department it fully sustains. There is plenty of as flat sedition as ever was committed in rhyme: for example,—

Oh, may I see from tower and town,
Before the flash of patriots' steel,
The foreign flag go tumbling down,
The foreign squadrons backward reel;
And lifted to its rightful place,
High into heaven's dazzling blue,
The banner of the brave old race—
But all in Poland: *Thiggin thu?*

The last words being an Irish phrase, which means "Do you understand?" or, more vulgarly, "Do you twig?" (of which latter form we here probably find the origin). But we prefer Mr. Sullivan in his gayer moods; and the following lines to a well-known M.P., who some time ago addressed a letter to the *Times*, describing his visit to Ireland and his impression that there was nothing particular to complain of in the condition of its inhabitants, is both telling and droll (we give four stanzas out of six):—

THOMSON HANKEY.

Air—'Nora Creina.'

Oh, Mister Thomson Hankey, sure
We're thankful for your information,
You've shown our people, rich and poor,
They don't endure too much taxation.
You heard we'd such a load to bear,
You heard that crowds make haste to flee it—
You drove from Galway to Cape Clear,
You looked around—and "didn't see it."
Thank'ee, Thomson Hankey dear,
Thank'ee, thank'ee, Thomson Hankey;
We'll bless the day you came our way
And said your say, great Thomson Hankey.

Above your road the Irish sky
Was like the skies of English counties,
And all the fields you hurried by
Were just as full of nature's bounties.
The streams leaped sparkling from the hills,
The wind sung songs of jubilation,
And neither spoke of wrongs or ills,
Or showed the isle's unfair taxation.
Thank'ee, Thomson Hankey dear,
Thank'ee, thank'ee, Thomson Hankey;
No Irish cries shall henceforth rise,
But "Bless your eyes, dear Thomson Hankey."

They said this land had not her share
Of all the wealth on England squandered—
You saw the Peelers everywhere
As on from north to south you wandered;
You passed them by in frequent groups,
You often spied a coast-guard station,
And barracks filled with English troops,
All feeding fat this happy nation.
Thank'ee, Thomson Hankey dear,
Thank'ee, thank'ee, Thomson Hankey,
We can't be poor, of that we're sure—
That's since the tour of Thomson Hankey.

If yet within this island green
Poor Pat with empty stomach winces,
You'd let him see your British Queen,
Or least-ways some one of the Princes.
'Tis then he'd fling his hat on high,
Forget his rags and dire starvation,
And laughing live or gladly die
In fits of loyal adoration.

Thank'ee, Thomson Hankey dear,
Thank'ee, thank'ee, Thomson Hankey;
Fear and doubt were round about,
Till you spoke out, wise Thomson Hankey.

Of similar quality are several other pieces on the Fenians, on their American sympathizers, the "soupers," &c. The more elaborate poems are full of merit, but less distinctive in character.

Mr. Thomas C. Irwin is another Irish singer, and one, if we mistake not, whose effusions have also frequently graced the columns of the *Nation*. His *Irish Poems and Legends* (Glasgow, Cameron & Ferguson) do not deal with politics, but with the legendary lore and the scenery and picturesque aspects of modern life in his native land. It is not quite easy to characterize Mr. Irwin's poetry satisfactorily. He has, apparently, a boundless supply of "coloured words," and the page almost dazzles us when we open it. As to the *keeping* of his pictures, and whether they will bear to be lived with, that is another question, which we prefer leaving to the reader along with a specimen of our artist's manner:—

Now falls the hour of evening rest:
The fresh wind puffs the fisher's sails;
The bee is hived, the bird's a-nest,
The udders squirt in foaming pails;
And twilight deepens past the bay,
'Till o'er the inland town afar,
'Mid flakes of cloud still rosed with day,
Sparks out some golden-cinctured star—
And strikes the river narrowing down,
With ruffled current as it flows,
By one old turret, lone and brown,
Sea-lapped, and sentinelled by crows.
Now, 'mid the slopes of furrowed earth,
The peasant drives his wearied yoke;
Now from the crackling cottage hearth
Mounts tranquilly the azure smoke;
Now, past the winding road anigh,
The drover guides his dusty sheep;
The lazy waggoner plods by,
Behind his slow horse, half asleep:
Now groups of rustic lad and lass
Beside the shadowy ferry throng;
Now through the bright mid-stream they pass,
With oars that time some homely song;
And beached at length above the sea,
Push homeward up each shadowy height,
While glimmers red and dimly
Their cottage window's welcome light.

Poems. By J. Montgomery Ranking. (Hotten.)—There is a good deal of ring in this very little book. The author properly dedicates it to a gentleman who had sat and listened as they were read to him, without exclaiming, *Quousque tandem?* Well, Mr. Bulley, the gentleman in question, might have been worse employed; and he has survived it to find his endurance honoured and recorded. We recognize, here and there, echoes of well-known voices. There cannot be a distinguished player without all the other players in the company acting, mouthing and stamping like him, till the characters seem to be all acted, if not by the same man, by various members of his family, not all of whom are so clever as himself. So, if there is a poet flinging melody from a heaven-kissing hill or any other coign of vantage for poets, a whole crowd of young bards perch themselves upon street posts and try to make their crow sound like the screech of the eagle above them. But, if we detect some of those echoes here, we readily

acknowledge that Mr. Ranking has some notes of his own, with a sense of tune, taste in delivering his minstrelsy, and an ambition which is so sincere as to warrant us in believing that it will not overleap itself.

NEW NOVELS.

The Crust and the Cake. By Edward Garrett. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

HAD the latter half of this novel accorded with the former, and equalled it in artistic strength and poetic beauty, we should not have hesitated to say that a young aspirant had won for himself a place in the highest rank of our producers of prose fiction. Had the earlier part possessed nothing more than the average merits of the concluding volume and half, and been followed by writing as evenly powerful as the opening part of Mr. Garrett's performance, we should have laid the book aside with satisfaction. Or had the sum of its actual force and goodness been equally distributed throughout the narrative, we should have been able to commend it as a tale no less abounding in entertainment than promise. But through error of construction, no less than from diminution of descriptive power, the story so far fails to sustain the emotions and fulfil the expectations roused by the opening parts, that we cannot term it a perfect achievement. The last volume and the latter part of the second volume are tame and flat in comparison with what has preceded them; but notwithstanding its falling away from its own high standard, the story is, upon the whole, a notable book, rich in delicate delineation of human character and pathetic exhibitions of sympathy for human distress. The drama of the narrative is original and interesting; its actors are beings of fact rather than of imagination; and without displaying any disagreeable tendency to sermonize either in his own person or through the lips of his characters, Mr. Garrett aims at discharging the functions of the homilist and moral illustrator. An honest love of what is good and a corresponding hatred of evil speak out in clear tones, from the first chapter of his story, in which he tells us that, "when one looks over-much at gold, it becomes reflected in one's face, and sounds in one's voice, and rusts in one's soul," to the last page of the record, which demonstrates how even in this perplexing world, where wickedness is often allowed to triumph for a season, it is in the nature of badness to pass away before opposing virtues, or to endure its proper punishment even at the moment of apparent victory.

Differing from those delineators of the poor who seem to think that our humble and indigent classes are most adequately represented by sordid and grotesquely rude creatures, whom hard experiences have clothed with outward coarseness and indifference to the refinements of life, Mr. Garrett introduces us to the homes of decent, striving, ambitious poverty, and by his portrayments of their inmates shows us that in the humbler grades of our social system unselfishness is compatible with a strong yearning after respectability, and politeness of tone and manner not inconsistent with the narrow means and humiliating anxieties of women and children who earn precarious subsistence by toil which, in the opinion of worldly insolence, necessarily deprives the toilers of the style and qualities of gentility. Dwelling in a quiet old-fashioned court, within the lines of the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction, Mr. Garrett's poor people are the orphan children of a decayed tradesman, who, whilst earning their bread in avocations that yield them a few shillings a week, cherish hopes of raising themselves in life; two widows, each having an only boy to provide or think for, as

well as daily duties of menial toil to perform; and a woman who, though she maintains herself by manual labour, and so far as external circumstances are concerned is in no way distinguishable from her fellow-toilers, is a lady by birth and culture and temper—a lady reared in an affluent home, from which she has been separated by sorrowful experiences operating inauspiciously on the faulty and virtuous principles of her impetuous and noble nature. On no character of the work is the artist's skill more felicitously exercised than on this gentlewoman, who passionately tore herself away from the scenes and doers of the wrong and sorrow which estranged her from her own people and threw her upon the dark world, in which, for many a cruel day, she knew no dearer or more home-like spot than the little grave in a London cemetery where she laid the child of her sinless error. The intercourse of this Magdalen Hill with her less polite companions,—the thoroughness with which she accommodates herself to a sordid life against whose repulsive incidents she never murmurs, whilst thankful for the concealment which it affords her,—the gratitude and delight with which she makes herself one of the humble circle which yields her purer love and more delicate homage than she ever won amongst rich and courtly people,—and the ease with which the best of her new acquaintances coalesce with the gentlewoman who harmonizes with them, humble people though they be, by virtue of their common innate gentility,—are excellently demonstrated. Nor is there aught in the lowly life of the denizens of Benbow Court to stir the repugnance of a more fastidious intruder than Magdalen Hill, and prove them the natural inferiors of their social betters. Mrs. Deane, the widow who "looks after offices" and lets lodgings, is selfish, prying, mean; and her boy, Charley Deane, on whose elevation above Arthur Maynard and Johnny Forres the ambitious widow has set her heart, is liberally endowed with his mother's worst qualities; but the scheming dame and "bumptious" son are just such people as Magdalen has encountered repeatedly in a higher grade. And even their faults confirm them in their wholesome resolve to be as decent in manner and outward appearance as circumstances permit.

But even within the garrets of these representatives of respectable poverty signs are visible of the crime and shame which are more likely to abound in ranks where the temptations to nefarious courses are very strong, than in social degrees where the same temptations are weakened by abundant prosperity and an excess of domestic pride. Any observer capable of reading the secrets of a woman's heart from the lines put by anguish in her face, would know that poor Mrs. Forres nurses the hideous knowledge that, instead of being the decent widow which her dress and air proclaim her, she is a convict's wife, whose only child, the boy of her heart, must sooner or later wake up to the discovery that human justice has put a brand of ignominy on his parentage. And ere long the reader is made a participator in Mrs. Forres's private grief by the re-appearance of the liberated convict, who crosses the threshold of his wife's dwelling in order that he may assert his legal right to her honest earnings and modest darlings, and may throw a dark shadow over the hitherto sufficiently chequered sunlight of his son's boyhood. The attitude of this impudent ruffian to his victims, the contemptuous indifference with which he responds to the foolish endearments of the woman whom he plunders deliberately, and the sullen brutality which he evinces to their offspring, enforce a vivid recognition of the law's cruelty in pre-

serving the matrimonial bond that fetters an honest woman to a husband who, by outraging society and earning a felon's doom, has far exceeded towards his conjugal partner the measure of cruelty which, under other circumstances, is recognized by our tribunals as sufficient ground for liberating an injured wife from the thralldom of a shameful marriage. Not that women of Mrs. Forres's kind would avail themselves of lawful permission to liberate themselves from husbands who have covered them and their children with felonious disgrace; for in the gentle heart of foolish Mrs. Forres, love of the son whom she has cherished with strong maternal devotion is weaker than love of the husband who has treated her with consistent cruelty. Even to the last, this subject woman clings to her heartless owner, who, on leaving England for America, has not the grace to bid her farewell. On learning her desertion, the weak, brave fool whimpers to Magdalen Hill,—“William has done quite right to go away, and try to begin life over again. I wish he'd left a line for me, but I know what he thought when he didn't. He thought it was best to make believe he didn't care for me a bit, because that might make me care less for him. But you see it doesn't, because I can see through it. I wish I had a portrait of him. He would never have one taken. He used to call it nonsense, and it may be, only I should have liked one. But I mustn't keep you awake with my chatter, Miss King. Shut your eyes, dear, and you'll go to sleep in a minute.” Acting on the counsel which she gave her friend, poor Mrs. Forres fell asleep, and from the sleep of life passed to the sleep from which there is only one waking. “Magdalen,” runs the narrative, “went to sleep. She had a dream about music, and when she awoke she did not know how long she had slumbered, but she heard that the house beneath them was all a-stir. Mrs. Forres lay quite still, with her face turned to the wall. Magdalen shook her gently. She called her name. She called her name again. Then she crept between the bed and the wall, and looked her in the face. And then Magdalen saw that Somebody else had called her name a little earlier, and Rachel Forres had heard that summons, and had gone away.”

As soon as the story quits London, and concerns itself chiefly with people and doings in Edinburgh, it loses the strong hold which it previously maintained on the reader's imagination, and Mr. Garrett fails to recover the grasp which he relinquished by imprudently withdrawing to the background the principal personages of the narrative, and bringing to the front characters in whom it is impossible to feel the interest which the author meant them to inspire. Amy Maynard and Charley Deane are such inferior creations and such subordinate forces in the story that no one is likely to care aught about their loves, and most readers will resent the author's attempt to render them leading actors in the drama. Hence it cannot be denied that, notwithstanding its abundance of literary ability and delicate pathos, the story is greatly defective. To notice the grave shortcomings of highly meritorious work is always a painful duty; and we feel unusual reluctance in saying that ‘*The Crust and the Cake*’ is very far from being a perfect success. For the annoyance which this qualification of praise may occasion him, Mr. Garrett may find consolation in our assurance that he has given evidence of great capability in a difficult department of art, and produced a book of which no competent judge will speak with disrespect.

My Brides: a Novel. By Emily G. Nesbitt. (Newby.)

WITHIN the narrow limits of a loosely-printed volume that in its earlier pages is not altogether innocent of the slatternliness which marked the heroine of the story in her girlhood, Miss Emily Nesbitt has produced a very readable and pleasant tale, which may be cordially commended to the many busy novel-readers who are of opinion that our works of fiction are usually far too long. An awkward, blundering, untidy, kindly-tempered child, Dorothy Lane at the opening of the narrative is chiefly remarkable for the disorderliness of her unmanageable hair, the tendency of her clothes to lose their fastenings on the slightest provocation, and the good-humoured fervour with which she is continually regretting that she was not born a boy. For many a day and several years she sorely tries her elders by her averseness to the ways of feminine softness, and by her scandalous lack of deportment. Instead of amusing herself, after the wont of well-mannered young ladies, with crochet-work and lawn-billiards, horticulture, and edifying memoirs of virtuous children, she likes to run wild in her father's farm-yard, and play at hunt-the-hare or leap-frog with the rector's boys. So long as she can be out in the open air, on the back of her pony or sliding on the ice, she is well pleased with herself and her lot in life; but on being asked to improve her mind or cultivate the feminine arts, she recognizes the hardships of her condition, and wants to know why she was made a girl, since she was also fashioned to abominate girlish things. The young lady, however, has better qualities than bodily strength and distaste for the pleasures of the drawing-room. Truthful, frank of speech, and overflowing with strong natural affections, Dorothy finds out that to secure the happiness of her father, and cousin, and other persons who are dear to her, she must amend her manners, get the better of her unruly hair, conquer her hoydenish propensities, and acquire the tender touch and delicate tone which do not come of their own accord to damsels of her sort. And having made this discovery by the light of affection, the same illuminator shows her how to remove her faults and assume the gracious qualities with which Nature omitted to endow her. From a clumsy, boisterous girl she becomes the unselfish and considerate woman, to whom every one comes for sympathy in joy and comfort in trouble. Of course she is everybody's bridesmaid, and in the autobiographic fragment to which we are indebted for the pleasure of her acquaintance she lets us into the secrets of her friends' loves and joys and sorrows. Of the first wedding at which she officiated, whilst still in her hoydenish and unregenerate state, and of the dress which she was constrained to wear at the ceremony, she remarks, "There was a quiet wedding, but to me it was very hateful, because of losing Maggie, and because of the finery I was compelled to wear. Maggie had a plain white dress and a bonnet with daisies in it; I was fastened into a quantity of blue flimsy stuff, which seemed as if it would either stifle me or carry me away in its airiness. Of course I tore it in getting it on; then I couldn't find the arm-holes, nor whether it fastened behind or before, and it made me in a regular worry; but at last I was successfully enveloped in it, and a blue bonnet was fastened on." With equal delicacy and pathos Dorothy shows us the sorrow that came of this first wedding, which results in a broken heart to poor Maggie, and in the little orphan girl on whom Dorothy lavishes just such tender care as she received in her own childhood from the bride who died of sorrowful marriage. The

fortunes of Dorothy's other brides are bright and musical with joy; and when the autobiographer has thrice discharged the functions of bridesmaid, she falsifies an old proverb by becoming herself the principal actor in a wedding for which the reader has been prepared by several touches in the adroitly managed confessions. The curtain falls when the narrator has achieved all the worldly success of which she is ambitious, and attained all the happiness of which she is capable, by subjecting herself to Dr. Alan Evans, "who is doing a good practice not far from the British Museum." The story that ends thus agreeably is by no means an important or perfect achievement; but it may be read from beginning to end in two or three hours, and whilst under perusal it has so strong and wholesome an effect on the reader, that it would be sheer ingratitude to qualify praise of its goodness with any needless talk about its shortcomings. Miss Emily Nesbitt's first novel justifies us in encouraging her to write another.

A Perfect Treasure: an Incident in the Early Life of Marmaduke Drake, Esq. (Tinsley Brothers.)

A collection of six stories, the very thing for loungers on the sea-beach or in fact anywhere else, either in doors or out of doors, in hot weather. It is light literature, of course,—very light indeed; but then who can have much respect for the surly few who cannot enjoy the very lightest in August and September, nor even allow themselves to be caught in *flagrante delicto* without blushing! The tales are all amusing, original, and well told, and we commend them to everybody who likes to know of books suitable for idling over, and constructed, almost as accurately as if they were sand-glasses, to while away exactly one morning. The author should have told us that at least five, if not all, are reprints from magazines, so as to avoid all risk of irritating his readers by presenting old friends under a new name. To supply the deficiency we give the titles of the stories—'A Perfect Treasure,' (occupying more than half the volume), 'Our Spare Room,' 'Some Railway Adventures,' 'The Wife's Secret,' 'Explanation of the Waterloo Bridge Tragedy,' (a whimsical joke hardly, perhaps, in the best taste), and 'How I got rid of Boodle.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Notes of the Treaty carried on at Ripon between King Charles the First and the Covenanters of Scotland, A.D. 1640, taken by Sir John Borough, Garter King of Arms. Edited by John Bruce. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

Mr. Bruce has made another valuable discovery. Being invited to inspect a collection of manuscripts at Crowcombe Court, Somersetshire, he found amongst them a volume of notes, taken by Sir John Borough during the negotiations between the English and Scotch Commissioners at Ripon. The main value of these notes, in themselves, is, that they entirely contradict Clarendon's version of the negotiations in question; but they are further interesting as filling up the gap between Sir John Borough's notes of the Great Council and those of the Treaty which was afterwards concluded between the Scots and the King in London. Sir John Borough, as Mr. Bruce tells us in his excellent Preface, was a great note-taker. Little as was done at the Ripon negotiations, Sir John has made the very most of it. Every small detail of discussion and controversy is preserved with scrupulous fidelity. Thus we have the record of a suggestion by the Earl of Bristol, "to mend one point, where it was said by you in one of the articles that 'wee thought fitt,' they should say that 'it was thought fit.'" Little touches such as this give us a genuine picture of the negotiation, and show that the reporter is to be trusted. At the same time, we wish

that Mr. Bruce had brought out more clearly in his Preface what are the charges made by Clarendon against the English Commissioners, and how they are refuted. Many of the curious details he has given us of the King's want of money, of the attempts to raise it in all the counties, and of the dissatisfaction thus produced, are not so directly connected with the Ripon negotiations. No doubt the Scots were able to advance, because the King was driven to exclaim, "Monies!...if ye send us none, or too little, the rebels will beat us without striking stroke." But by the time the King found it necessary to treat, affairs had passed into another stage. The history of that ought to be given us more fully; while the events that led up to it have rather ceased to claim our consideration. A very remarkable paper, printed in an Appendix, is the Scotch Justification of the Invasion, with MS. notes by Archbishop Laud. Some of the Archbishop's comments are eminently characteristic. When the Scots say, "Wee are called to this expedition by that same divine providence and vocation which hath guided us hitherto in this great business," Laud writes in the margin, "All this is but as the blinde man thinks." The Scots say that they have begged light and direction from Heaven, and that their hearts have been inclined to the work, on which the Archbishop notes, "I doubt not the Inclination but the Direction." According to the Scots, the result of the invasion will be to link the two nations together more firmly than before; but Laud comments grimly, "It may be the English are such Fools." "We seeke not victuals for nought," urge the Scots, "but for money or security." "Not worth three of their Lice," adds the Archbishop. He runs through the whole paper in a similar strain, now demanding the "dewtiful obedience of subjects," now insisting that the Scots only are to blame. In one or two points he may have a logical advantage; but facts are not to be got over in this way, as he afterwards found to his cost.

Personal Sketches of his own Times. By Sir Jonah Barrington. With a Memoir of the Author, an Essay on Irish Wit and Humour, and Notes and Corrections. By Townsend Young, LL.D. 2 vols. (Routledge & Sons.)

THESE volumes form a new work, inasmuch as they not merely roll the original three volumes into two, but they contain a memoir of the author, an essay on Irish wit and humour, a biographical sketch of Mrs. Jordan, and numerous notes,—all by the Editor. If Dr. Young had omitted all these, and not abridged any of Sir Jonah's original stories, the work would have been much improved. We learn little from the Memoir, except that there were Irish patriots who sold victims to the Government, and that Barrington was neither truthful nor honest. The essay on wit and humour is as pleasant as a pic-nic might be with a hangman doing the honours: the rest is lumber impeding the jolly, rollicking truth and mendacity of the ex-Irish Judge. Dr. Young is the most obtrusive editor we can remember. He turns up everywhere, and is nowhere welcome. His intentions are good, but they mar what they cannot mend. They, however, can hardly spoil one of the merriest books on Ireland ever written. The "humour" of the Judge, whose palms were of the itching quality, may be understood by one circumstance. He induced a pawnbroker, who had Sir Jonah's plate in pledge, to lend it for a dinner-party which the knight was to give, and at which the pawnbroker was to be present as a guest, and his men to act as servants and carry the plate back. Sir Jonah made them all drunk, carried the plate off while they were insensible, and hastened with that and other spoil to Paris, where he spent the rest of his life. His reminiscences almost compensate for what some might call his "rascality."

Adversaria, Ana, and Table Talk: a Literary Commonplace Book. Edited by Alexander Hislop. (Edinburgh, Hislop.)

"WHEN these old tales were new, my boys," they may have raised a laugh or arrested attention. The gentleman who could collect such ancient stories for modern sympathy must be a sort of literary Rip van Winkle, who went to sleep before

they were known, and takes for new what is stale at his waking. On the other hand, there are, doubtless, young folk to whose ingenious minds these anecdotes present themselves for the first time. To such a young public they may be fairly commended. The best incident is, perhaps, the least common. A Scotch preacher, winding up a very long sermon with the remark, "I'll now mak' just a few reflections," was responded to by an elder below him, who audibly murmured, "Ech! we'll be all soon making reflections of our sin!" This is the gist of a good pulpit anecdote.

We have before us the following pamphlets: *The Deluge: a Fragment*, by J. R. Robinson (Hanley, Keates).—*The Descent into Hell: an Essay, with Copious References to the Teaching of the Church and Eminent Divines*, by William Skene, D.D. (Macintosh).—*Representative Government: its Evils and their Reform: a Lecture delivered, February, 1869, at the Invitation and under the Auspices of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, by Simon Sterne* (Printed for Private Circulation).—*A Letter to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.* (Hotten).—*Second Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Austen Bruce, M.P.*, by the Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, in Reference to the Public Prosecutor in Scotland (Ridgway).—*The Political Opinions of Richard Cobden*, by Sir Louis Mallet, C.B. (Macmillan).—*North-Eastern Frontier*, reprinted from the 'Calcutta Review' (Calcutta, Bengal Printing Company).—*Our Northern Frontier*, by Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt (Madden).—*The Military Strength of Turkey, from MSS. entitled 'The Ottoman Empire under Abdul Medjid,' written in 1862*, by David Urquhart (Edinburgh Wilson).—*King Theodore and Mr. Rassam: a Letter to the Editor of the 'Quarterly Review,' relative to the Article on 'Rassam's Abyssinia,' in the number of that Review for April, 1869*, by Charles T. Beke (Hardwicke).—*and The Cabul Question here: a Detail of Central Asian Events bearing on the Question, and of Geographical and other Statistics connected with it; also a Discussion of the Policy hitherto pursued with Reference to Afghanistan and of that which is now advisable to follow; dedicated to Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.*, by Transindicus Olin (Strange-ways & Walden).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ainsworth's Illustrated Universal Gazetteer, 8vo. 15/6. hf. bd.
 Antidote (The), or Protest against Unhappiness, 12mo. 1/6. cl.
 Biggs's Bankruptcy Acts, 1869, 8vo. 1/6. cl. swd.
 Blackmore's Colorado as a Field for Emigration, 4to. 15/ cl.
 Carr's Amoyville Semiosis, or the Guernsey Lily, 12mo. 2/6. cl.
 Cornish's (Rev. G. J.) Come to the Woods, and other Poems, 3/6. cl.
 Cowan's Paris, Notes of an Eight Days' Trip, 12mo. 2/6. cl.
 Curate's Home (The), by Author of 'Among the Mountains,' 5/ cl.
 Dickson's Japan, its History, Government, &c., 8vo. 15/ cl.
 Elliott's (C. E.) Thoughts in Verse, and Hymns, 12mo. 3/6. cl.
 Epitaphs and Epigrams, Curious, Quaint and Amusing, 2/ cl.
 Gray's (C.) Poetical Works, 3mo. 1/ cl.
 Hazlitt's Lectures on English Poets and Comic Writers, 3/6. cl.
 Houghton's Country Walks of a Naturalist, col. plates, 3/6. cl.
 Ibrahim's Prince of the House of David, illust. or 8vo. 5/ cl. gilt.
 Kinloch's Large-Gam Shooting in Tibet, &c., photos. 4to. 21/ cl.
 Le Châtelier's Railway Economy, 8vo. 2/6. cl. swd.
 Miller's Works—Vol. 7, 'Old Red Sandstone,' &c., 8vo. 5/ cl.
 Olivieri's Select Italian Stories, 12mo. 2/6. cl.
 Portlock's (Lieut.-Col.) Memoirs of Major General Colby, 4/6. cl.
 Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1870, col. illust. or 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Schiller's William Tell, in English Verse, 12mo. 3/6. cl.
 Scott's Life, by Lockhart, Vol. 9, 12mo. 3/6. roxb.
 Tennyson's Works, Concordance to, or 8vo. 7/6. cl.
 Tomkins's Worth and Wealth, a Foen, 12mo. 2/6. cl.

HAMMER AND ANVIL.

A hundred years ago there was a well-known house in Conduit Street, which people, who gave things their right names, called 'The Prince of Wales Tavern.' Persons of a finer sentiment called it 'The Prince of Wales Coffee House.' As there was much more wine and ale drunk there than coffee, the house was more correctly called a "tavern."

But, over this wine and ale, there met men who had good ends in view, and who discussed them seriously while they drank their claret and smoked their pipes. 'The Prince of Wales' was a favourite house with a good number of the literary men of the day. Some of them were quite old enough to remember that now famous bird, the last woodcock, being shot on the spot, before the street was built, and they would probably be very sharp on the younger members who might spoil traditional history by calling the last woodcock a snipe!

It was at one of these pleasant meetings at 'The

Prince,' in the year 1772, that David Williams one night made a suggestion which caused the members to smoke the pipe of astonishment, and to sip the tumbler of admiration. David proposed a resolution to the effect, that as the greatest of authors were not sure of success, they might be protected from the costly consequences of failure by the foundation of a fund to be raised by subscription, and to be applied to the relief of literary men in sore want of such succour. The players had taken care of themselves in this way. What should prevent authors doing the same?

The learned men, young and old, looked uncertain. They wondered and they admired, but for positive opinion they looked to their chairman. What did he say? and how did he look? The chairman was Benjamin Franklin. He thought that the public would not show any alacrity in helping men who were so shy and retired as authors; men who would not stimulate charity by parading their want of it. The oracle, for the chairman was an oracle, having delivered itself, the meeting accepted the judgment, and turned to the tobacco and other good things before them. David Williams was, however, not convinced. He protested that he would persevere, and he cited classical matter in support of the course he intended to pursue. Benjamin Franklin intimated that David Williams was a good, honest fellow, and might hammer away as long as he liked; but that before he succeeded, if he ever succeeded, in interesting authors in their colleagues and the public in writers generally, the anvil would probably have used up the hammer. The club then broke up for the night.

As Cave never even looked out of window without some reference to the profit of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, so Williams, whether he was on his walks abroad, or taking his ease in his inn, or at home, was for ever thinking of his favourite project to save authors from helpless misery. He put the case before an old bookseller, who had made his fortune by authors, and every day fed heartily on their brains. The bibliopist was quite sure the public would not subscribe to a fund for them. "Authors, Sir! the public won't meddle with 'em!" He represented them as objects of apprehension and terror. "Suppose," said Williams, "we were to add artists to authors, and ask the public to join with us in furnishing funds for the relief of the necessities in Art and Literature! What then?" Why, then, the old bookseller thought there might be a shadow of a promise of success; and he would not mind being a subscriber to such a fund himself. The next thing was to insert an advertisement in the papers, praying the public to co-operate in founding an institution for the relief of "MEN OF LETTERS, whose studies preclude pecuniary attention" (fine euphuism for forgetting to pay their milk-score), "and ARTISTS of great merit." The public read the advertisements; David Williams paid for them, and there the matter dropped. The club in Conduit Street and the public generally were at loggerheads about the American War. They had no leisure for infirm authors or decaying painters. "The reign of Justice and Virtue will come one day or other," said Williams.

The piping times of Peace and the advent of Pitt to the Ministry seemed to be harbingers of the reign thus prophesied. The thing comes before us like a group by Meissonier. There is Adam Smith, not discouraging like Franklin, introducing Williams to Pitt. The cold, courtly smile on Pitt's lips is as eloquent as language. "Most important, indeed. If I were not Minister I could easily help you; but, so much engaged, impossible!" A bow, not like his father's, which, to a man behind him, showed his face upside down between his legs, so lowly did he bend, but a short, slow, but argumentative bow, which seemed to say, "Now, you had better go!" fairly put Adam and David out of the room on to the staircase. The Minister was as unreachable as the public.

"If I were not Minister," said Pitt. The words were suggestive to Williams. He would address himself, not even to ministerialists, and, accordingly, he called on Fox. He spoke with Barker, he had an interview with the new President of the Royal Society, Banks. The trio turned out as inharmonious as the solo. Williams's speculation

was praised, but its realization was pronounced impossible. There seemed to be something ridiculous in the idea that any number of influential names could be procured to recommend sympathy for distressed authors and artists. If recommended, it was remarked, no sympathy would be excited for the sufferings of men of genius and letters! David Williams was in despair. He flung down the fragments of his hammer. The anvil, as Franklin had prophesied, had broken it in his hands.

Fifteen years elapsed. In 1788, a man of genius and letters, Floyer Sydenham, famous for his writings on the Platonic Philosophy, was shut up in prison for a small debt. A debtor's prison was then such a hole as might have defied Satanic conception. Sydenham never spoke after he was plunged into it. His noble heart burst, and the hapless scholar was buried out of sight. But he was not out of mind. The club of authors still met at 'The Prince of Wales Tavern,' and David Williams was still "to the fore." He took up his old hammer, repaired it, and battered away again at the old anvil. He did not go to ministers, opposition, or the public generally. Williams addressed himself, in advertisements, to humane individuals, begging contributions to enable him and the club to found an institution, whereby such a disgrace to a wealthy nation as had occurred in Sydenham's incarceration and death should not again occur. The clubbists put their guineas together, and funds were subscribed which just paid for the advertisements and the printing of the proposed rules for the unfounded institution. The anvil seemed again to be too much for the hammer.

A man of sense and business came to the rescue. Mr. John Nichols, then (1778) the editor and printer of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, suggested that as the public would not help them they might help themselves. It was absurd to suppose they could not stand alone. If they proved they could, the public would help them. The gentlemen at the 'Prince of Wales' took the hint; they met in public, resolved to found an institution for the relief of suffering men of letters, or for that of their widows and orphans, and appointed a committee of fifteen gentlemen to carry the resolution into effect.

Effect! That very year the committee rejected the claims of a pamphleteer (as an "author") and relieved the wants of a celebrated translator of the Classics. In 1792, and the following year, famous amateurs acted plays for the benefit of the institution. The first anniversary dinner took place in 1793, at 'The Crown and Anchor,' Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart., in the chair. Then followed those recitations of poetry, some of which were so terrible to hearers, especially those of Fitzgerald, whom Byron has immortalized in his 'English Bards,' and the Smiths have rendered memorable in 'Rejected Addresses.' Finally, after the committee had in vain asked peers to assume the presidency of the institution, the Marquis of Bute undertook the office of President, in 1799, and from that time good fortune, if not always good management, has marked the institution which a few good, earnest men dreamed of in 'The Prince of Wales Tavern,'—and which is now known to us as the Royal Literary Fund.

The Rev. David Williams had good cause to be proud at the success of his persistent hammering. When he died, in 1816, he had lived to see the progress of the institution of which he was the founder illustrated thus pleasantly:—"In 1790, it made one grant for the relief of a poor author to the amount of 10 guineas. In 1816, the grants were twenty-six in number, and exceeded 400l. in value. Last year, 1868, the grants were thirty-nine, the sum, 1,356l. This is not the highest sum expended in relief. The maximum was reached in 1858, when 1,840l. was awarded for the above purpose. The noblest legacy the Fund ever received was that left by Thomas Newton, namely, a little over 8,000l. in the Three per Cents., and the Newton estate at Whitechapel, yielding nearly 300l. a-year. A noble addition to the Fund has been made in the present year, by the will of the late Thomas Brown (Longmans, Brown, Green & Co.), one of the old style of London business-men, who for above half a century did not sleep out of Pater-

noster Row half-a-dozen times. Thomas Brown left to the Fund the handsome bequest of 3,000*l.* With improved management, therefore, and with present increase of means, we may fairly expect corresponding satisfactory results.

Taking all things into consideration, David Williams and his friends at 'The Prince of Wales Tavern' began a good work in the last century; and the prophecy of Franklin was not fulfilled when he said that before such a work could be accomplished the hammer would be broken on the anvil.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF POPE.

2, Plough Court, Lombard Street, Aug. 23, 1869.
THERE was never any local tradition that No. 1, Plough Court (there is no Plough Yard), the house just demolished, was the birthplace of Pope. But such tradition exists with reference to the adjoining house, No. 2; and from the known accuracy of the persons through whom it has passed, I believe it to be entitled to full credence.

A lease of the ground upon which this house was erected was granted by the Haberdashers' Company to John Osgood, merchant, the 16th of May, 1679, and the house was built within the next two years. I have no evidence by whom it was inhabited until 1695, when it was the residence of Salem Osgood, son of John, described as *linendraper*, and also as *merchant*. Pope was born in 1688, and his father seems to have been engaged in some such business as that of Salem Osgood. Did the latter succeed him? The house afterwards passed into the Bevan family, who occupied it until 1794. Sylvanus Bevan, who was admitted an apothecary on the 5th of July, 1715, was in business at Plough Court with his brother Timothy, also an apothecary, in 1737, and probably earlier. A younger son of this latter, Joseph Gurney Bevan, was born at Plough Court on the 18th of February, 1753; and the tradition which I have heard repeated by a very aged member of the Bevan family, and one who in childhood was perfectly familiar with the house, the late Mr. Paul Bevan, of Tottenham, was this,—that Joseph Gurney Bevan and Alexander Pope, the poet, were born in the same room, that room being the front room on the second floor, facing Lombard Street.

Both the Osgoods and the Bevans were members of the Society of Friends, and persons of high character. Joseph Gurney Bevan was a good classical scholar and an author, and well known for his scrupulous exactness.

If any of your readers can suggest a clue that would show who occupied the house prior to 1695, the birthplace of Pope might be established on firmer evidence than that here produced.

DANIEL HANBURY.

MR. PAYNE COLLIER'S REPRINT OF STUBBES'S 'ANATOMY OF ABUSES.'

Maidenhead, August 21, 1869.

I have just sent round, to those friends who put me in funds to do so, my reproduction of the *first edition* of that very curious and interesting volume 'The Anatomy of Abuses.' This first edition, dated the 1st of May, 1583, is of great rarity, inasmuch as only two copies of it appear to be in existence, and as it differs importantly from the second edition of August in the same year, and from all subsequent impressions. It is a very remarkable book as a minute representation of the time, from a puritanical standpoint (as it is now well phrased); and I thought I could not do better than accurately to reprint it, with all the original matter, as contained in one of the two copies in my possession. It treats of all the popular amusements and occupations of the day, from stage-playing and May-games, down to pitch-and-toss and span-point, with an attack upon the many abuses to which they were liable; while the illustrations of opinions, manners, and habiliments are most abundant and entertaining.

This reprint of nearly 200 pages belongs to what I have called my Yellow Series; and it has cost 3*l.* in the preparation of it, without including anything for the lengthened transcript: had I employed a copyist he would have charged at least 10*l.* for

it; but as I made it myself some years ago, I presented it freely to my friends, and it is, of course, not included in the 3*l.*, which hardly pays for print, paper, and a few incidental expenses.

When I commenced my undertakings of this sort I said that I should render no accounts of my expenditure, but fairly divide it among those who received what I had to offer. In this instance, however, as I hear, one or two recipients have opened their eyes rather widely at the charge of 15*s.* 6*d.* for each copy: I therefore subjoin a few figures just to show the way in which the money entrusted to me has been laid out, and it will be seen, in the result, that I am literally a trifle out of pocket in this case, as I have been in some others. With the kind and ready aid of the *Athenæum*, I made known my intention of reprinting the work of Stubbess, and the consequence was that forty-three gentlemen sent me their names and money, that they might share the necessary expense in equal portions:—The cost of print and paper, 31*l.* 13*s.*; postage and other small sums, 2*l.* 7*s.*; total, 34*l.*

Now, forty-three times 15*s.* 6*d.* only yields 33*l.* 7*s.*, so that I am a loser of just 13*s.* by this undertaking; but having seven copies of my reprint still in my hands I cannot well be a loser in the end. And, in the mean time, if I have made any mistake, which is very possible, as I own myself a bad accountant, I may be able to supply accidentally-omitted claimants. All I want now to prove is that, with the gift of my transcript, I am, besides, a small sum deficient. The intrinsic value of the reprint, recollecting that my copy of the original would sell for not less than 25*l.* or 30*l.* if brought to the hammer, nobody will dispute; all recipients, at the cost of only 15*s.* 6*d.*, obtain one copy out of fifty of the reproduction of a work of which only two original copies remain to us.

In a few days I shall send round the conclusion of the literary controversy between Nash and Harvey, from a unique exemplar containing a woodcut of the defender of Robert Greene in fetters. Part II. of 'Churchyard's Chips,' belonging to my Blue Series, will soon follow; and then, unless I am better supported, I shall close my labours, at least for the present.

What I hoped to have still been enabled to do was to put into the hands of the few who value such things, at as cheap a rate as the issue of only fifty copies will warrant, exact reproductions of the earliest editions of the works of most of our great Elizabethan poets, such as Daniel, Drayton, Hall, Marston, Marlowe, &c. I instance Marlowe in particular, because I have comparatively recently met with an edition of his 'Hero and Leander,' never yet seen by any bibliographer, and therefore entirely unknown to the late Rev. A. Dyce. It is dated, like the one he used, in 1598, but it contains not two, but *three sestials* by Marlowe, with Chapman's Continuation, not supposed to have been added until 1600. I have in my hands the very copy of this admirable poem which belonged to Gabriel Harvey, with notes personal as well as critical. These *original impressions* of our old poets vary in many essential particulars from all later editions, and show clearly, and most interestingly, the first intentions as well as performances of the writers. If permitted, I should make them supplementary to my Blue Series, but all must necessarily depend upon the support I receive. I am glad to give away my knowledge, such as it is, as well as my labour, such as it has been, for the sake of accomplishing an object that seems to me so desirable. I shall unavoidably require a fresh subscription for the purpose, but, as hitherto, merely enough to reimburse me for print, paper and transcript. Those who are desirous of obtaining copies of this sequel to my Blue Series, must be kind enough to send me their names, and a subscription of 1*l.* by post-office order.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

140, Gloucester Road, Aug. 23, 1869.

ON page 210 of the *Athenæum* Mr. Hall has the following:—"The movement for a decimal coinage

has hung fire of late. Twenty years ago Government made an attempt in that direction by issuing the florin, value twenty-four pence, it being the decimal of a sovereign, or pound sterling; but it results in a dead lock—we cannot decimate the florin."

During the last twenty-five years I have given much attention to this subject, and the result is a conviction in my mind that the movement of the Government in that direction was the correct one; and I should regret any serious attempt to divert them from it by the introduction of another scheme. The only misfortune is that their movement has been somewhat tedious, and apparently, as Mr. Hall observes, "results in a dead lock,"—but certainly not because it is "impossible to decimate the florin." I will endeavour to make it plain. For instance, let the Master of the Mint take two shillings' worth of copper, the value of our florin, and have it coined into *one hundred new farthings*, instead of into ninety-six, the present number, and ten of these new farthings would be the tenth of a florin; a new coin of this value might be issued simultaneously with the proposed farthing, and might be called a *deciflorin*, which would make the scheme complete.

The florin is indeed a most convenient coin, not only on account of its being the tenth of a pound sterling, but because it can be *halved* and *quartered* without a remainder. The shilling being the half florin, and the sixpence the quarter florin.

As an integer in account, the florin is perfect, and all coins of lesser value should be made to accord with it; because any amount stated in florins resolves itself into pounds and florins respectively without changing a figure. For example, 123 florins, by pointing off the unit figure, (12,3) become 12*l.* 3*s.*; by adding a figure, say 4, the amount becomes 1,234 deciflorins, and by adding another, say 5, it becomes 12,345 new farthings, which properly pointed off becomes (12'3'4'5) 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* 5*f.* and *vice versa*.

Should the name "deciflorin," for the proposed new coin of ten farthings value, be objected to, it might with equal propriety be called a "*cross*," if made with the letter X distinctly marked upon it, with the words ten farthings or one cross, the tenth of one florin.

The table for money of account will therefore stand as under:—

10 farthings.....	1 cross
10 crosses	1 florin
10 florins	1 pound.

And should Mr. Hall's system of Exchequer notes be adopted by the Government, the table might be further extended by adding the words 10 pounds 1 note, and they would all arrange themselves in decimal order.

There is no reason why this system should not be at once introduced, as it could be done without the least inconvenience to the public, or loss to the revenue; and it might be adopted with even all our present coins in use. I will endeavour to illustrate this point in the plainest possible way. Premising that new coins, the deciflorin, or cross, and the new farthings, are in circulation, and obtainable as follows: for every sixpence, or 6 pennies, 25 new farthings shall be given; for every shilling or 12 pennies, 50; for every florin, or 24 pennies, 100; and for every sovereign, or 240 pennies, 1000. New pennies and new halfpennies, however, to replace the old ones, should be issued as speedily as possible, in order to perfect the system—such auxiliaries, for business purposes, being almost indispensable.

As in the coining of the new farthing so let it be with the new penny. Let the Master of the Mint take one pound's worth of copper, and have it coined into 250 new pennies, instead of 240, the present number. The new penny would thus be the exact value of four new farthings, and the new halfpenny the like value of two. This point should be clearly understood, and the public, I am sure, would be willing enough to aid the Government in its introduction; for who would not be willing to obtain 250 new pennies for 240 old ones? or 25 new farthings for 24 old ones, as the case might be?

This system, in my opinion, would be as perfect

and convenient as the common decimal notation, which cannot by any human ingenuity be improved.
H. A. VILES.

OUT OF THE BEATEN TRACK.

Agordo, August 23, 1869.

THOSE of your readers who are contemplating a visit to the Dolomites may be glad to learn that after having travelled to Brixen by the Brenner railway, they will there find a *Postwagen* every day for Cortina in the Ampezzo valley. You leave Brixen early in the morning, travel up the Pusterthal, catching glimpses of the dolomites on the right, tarry at Niederndorf to dine, and arrive at Cortina about six in the evening. At Landro, the scenery becomes savagely impressive, and the defile thence to Schludersbach is more striking and better worth seeing than the gorge of Sottoguda or the Canale di Agordo. I sauntered through it by daylight and by moonlight, and have an impression of the awful crags, of the solemn fir-woods, of the towering summits, of the pale green lake, and of lights and glooms which will not easily be effaced. Churchill and Gilbert's "Mount of Sacrifice" looks grandly down on the sombre pass, and from the bridge at Landro you get a view of the Drei Zinnen, which shows mountain forms more remarkable than any you ever dream of,—virgin summits yet unscathed; but Dr. Grohmann, that indomitable mountaineer from Vienna, was making preparations for the ascent, and may by this time have accomplished it; though it looks more impossible than the Matterhorn.

I slept a night at Schludersbach, and went up Monte Piano next morning,—a three hours' climb. The view may be judged of when you know that it embraces the Gross Glockner, the icy summits of the Lillerthal, a long stretch of the Pusterthal, the mountains above named,—the Sorapis, Monte Cristallo, Tofana, and other of the dolomitic giants. On descending from the mountain I struck for lake Misurina, and walked back alone to Cortina by the Tre Croci pass, and gratified my eyes on the way with peeps into deep fir-clad valleys, and a sight of the wonderful cirque of the Croda Maledora.

From Cortina to Caprile the route crosses the Tre Sassi pass—a good three hours' climb, much of it through cool, solemn fir-woods, and across breezy pasture slopes. A tourist with but a short holiday would be amply repaid if he came no farther than to the top of this pass and then went home. The prospect is panoramic and glorious, embracing the Marmolata, the Antelao, the Pelmo, and others (whose names need not be repeated), so that you might fancy the whole dolomitic region outspread before you, ridge beyond ridge, peak beyond peak, grim, savage, awful, almost surpassing imagination. Some stand up sharp and thin as gigantic axes, against which the tempests may split themselves; and these thin, spiry shapes seem numberless. They are characteristic of the dolomites, and remind one of the Loffoden Islands, which rise from the sea "savage as sharks' teeth." Indeed, while looking at some of the cliffs that soar copper-coloured and glittering in the sun, I have fancied that I had seen them before on the coast of Norway. Any one who has travelled from Trondhjem to Hammerfest may form to himself a good notion of dolomitic scenery. But he who climbs to the Tre Sassi must not expect to see a silvery glitter of snow peaks, for where all is perpendicular snow will not lie. In this respect south-east Tyrol contrasts disadvantageously with Switzerland.

Alpine travellers will learn with pleasure that Pezze's inn, Albergo delle Marmolade, at Caprile, is once more open, with decorated bed-rooms, beds large enough for three, and as clean and comfortable as could be desired. Such cheerful service as one meets with there is deserving of praise, and the rather as it is not alloyed by expectation of fees; indeed, fees if offered are refused. Write your name in the visitors' book, with a word of commendation if you like, and your entertainers will be grateful. Between the first pages of that book are pasted two letters signed by names now noteworthy; one from "Anna Churchill," giving an account of proceedings after the first visit to Caprile in 1862, and mentioning the preparation of

the book on "the Dolomite Mountains"; the other from "S. Gilbert," expressing regret at inability to come up from the South to see the cherished friends at Caprile.

From Cortina to Caprile and then to Sottoguda and back, all on foot, was a day's work which made me glad of evening's rest. As dusk drew on the labourers brought to the town to build a dam, and who had been playing at bowls, met together in the piazza, and sang songs with a very good notion of harmony if not of music. Many had clear, full voices, which with the river's bass heightened the effect. How different, I thought, would have been the singing of English navvies!

Having touched upon visitors' books, let me mention that the following entry stands in the 'Fremdenbuch' at Schludersbach: "July 20, 1868, J.—H.—, M.D., Dublin, in the 70th year of his age, and K.—O.—, his daughter, on foot from Livorno to Lipsia. Inn in every respect comfortable; landlady obliging and proper. Coffee and milk good for the foot-traveller; wine and flesh meat bad. *Expertis credite.*" A commentary on this appears in June of the present year. S. H. (M.D. Dublin) writes, "I agree with my countryman, Dr. H., that is, for those with whom milk does not disagree; but it must not be forgotten that if walking be pleasant, so is, or are, the meat and trimmings of Mrs. Ploner."

Agordo is pleasantly situated on a level at the convergence of three or four valleys, shut in by grand mountains; but all limestone and white of aspect; not copper-coloured as in the Ampezzo valley. The hotel, Albergo alle Miniere, is on the Piazza or Corso de Broi, the centre of which is a large green, with a fountain, shaded at one end by trees, and inclosed on one side by the palazzo of Count Manzoni, who resides here with his family during greater part of the year. The palace is adorned with statues and balustraded stone balconies, and looks picturesque at a distance; but nearness shows neglect and dilapidation; and the inner court, which has handsome arcades, with carved heads on the keystones, and a marble basin for a fountain in the centre, is now a receptacle for waggons, firewood and dust. The Count, owner of extensive forests hereabouts, is not stiff. I saw him playing at bowls on the green last evening with some of his neighbours, while his daughters walked up and down. Bowls is a favourite game in all this region, especially on Sundays. Levelness of ground appears to be immaterial, for any rough street or road contents the players, who with two or three quick strides throw the ball high into the air, and follow it with noisy shouts to its mark.

The hotel is recommended by the Italian Alpine Club, and, if I may judge from two days' experience, not without desert. The landlady, Signora Tomè, is a jolly personage, with three daughters all as ready with service as the good folk at Caprile, and equally ignorant of all language except Italian. Under the arcades on the ground-floor are a *café* and a *sala di lettura* (reading-room), where numerous newspapers, grave and gay—*Pasquino*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and other periodicals—lie on the table. The room contains also the library of the Agordo branch of the Italian Alpine Club, comprising books in different languages, among which I noticed Dr. Tyndall's Alpine works, 'The Dolomite Mountains,' and Baron von Richthofen's 'Geognostische Beschreibung von Süd-Tyrol.' The Club was formed by the Government inspector of mines stationed there—a well-informed gentleman, who speaks English. He showed me a sketch of a remarkable dolomitic pyramid, standing on a summit 2,500 feet high, to which the Club climbed, aided by ropes, last week. It is to be lithographed, and published, with a description, in the year-book of the principal club.

The church here has two towers, and a dome over the chancel. Scriptural frescoes of large size decorate the chancel walls inside and the apse behind the altar. The pulpit rests on four cherubim, and these, wearing drapery, form the upper part of legs which terminate below in a cloven hoof. The town is a queer little place, with streets of sounding name, but mean in aspect. *Contrada di San Pietro* is shabby enough for the shabbiest parts of Lambeth. There are a few arcaded houses, and

shops where you may buy anything, from dried fish to umbrellas, and under the arcades a few fruit-stalls. But here in Agordo even ripe peaches are as hard as potatoes.

When the wind blows from the south, Agordo smells the fumes from the copper-mine and smelting-works about a mile distant. I walked through them yesterday on my way to the Canale, and was half-choked by the pungent vapour. All the waste water from the washings is poured into the swift, clear stream that rushes past, and it is grievous to see how it is at once fouled and poisoned. For a long distance down, the rocks and stones show the coppery tinge, and the beauty of the stream is destroyed.

The Canale or Pass of Agordo is about ten miles long, between limestone hills which present no charm except that of bigness. Tufts and patches of grass sprinkle their precipitous sides; but glare and whiteness predominate. I walked down the Pass for two hours; and finding every turn was but a repetition of the first, then turned back, glad to rest my eyes on the little patches of cultivation which the cottagers have here and there wrested from the stony soil.

I conclude with a note vehicular. A post-coach travels every day from Belluno to this place and back. From Cortina a car (little country waggon) goes daily to Venas; at Venas it meets the diligence which runs through Cadore to Belluno and Conegliano: a railway station for Trieste or any part of Italy. W. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE poems of the late Rev. Chauncy Hare Townsend manifested religious opinions of which a fuller record, it is said, is about to be furnished by Mr. Townsend's executor, Mr. Charles Dickens.

Mr. Patrick Kennedy does not wear his laurels till they begin to droop. He is contemplating a second series of 'Fictions of the Celts.' It was the first series that placed him in the honourable position he occupies in literature.

M. Pierre de Tchihatchef will edit a new edition of Humboldt's 'Central Asia,' in which all the discoveries made since the original work appeared will be fully narrated and discussed.

People who are puzzled how to pronounce "Clytie" and other "classical" names may take what courage they can from the fact that Dr. Thomas (U.S.) is preparing for publication a 'Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology.'

Prof. De Gubernati, author of a 'History of Sacerdotal Celibacy,' has just put forth (in Italy) his 'History of Nuptial Customs in Italy compared with those of the other Indo-European Nations.'

'The Discovery of the Great West' is among the newly-announced works in America. It embraces, we are told, the exploits of the first European explorers of the Valley of the Mississippi, the efforts of the French to secure for themselves the whole interior of the Continent, with the life and violent death of Le Salle. Such a book should be of as much interest in England and France as in the States.

Mr. E. Dallas is no longer editor of *Once a Week*. The *Broadway* and the *North British Review* have also changed their editors.

A great scandal, suspected by none, has been published, to the indignant sorrow rather than edification of the many. Some years ago Lady Byron is now said to have imparted to Mrs. Beecher Stowe the secret of the cause which led to Lady Byron's separation from her husband. This alleged revelation, which wraps in horrible guilt Lord Byron and his half-sister Augusta (who became the wife of Col. Leigh), Mrs. Stowe has thought proper to publish, in justification of the wife of the poet—a noble woman, who needed no apologist. None but painful consequences can result from this indiscreet, not to say inexcusable, utterance. The family solicitors, it must be remembered, have come forward with a statement in which they deny that Mrs. Stowe's revelation is either complete or authentic, or to be regarded as Lady Byron's state-

ment, or that it contains any direct evidence on Lady Byron's history. Further, these gentlemen state that all Lady Byron's MSS. relative to her family affairs are deposited in a bank, and that no one has had or can have access to them but her trustees. Thus, the mystery remains. The story, as told by Mrs. Stowe, is irreconcilable with the terms of respect in which Lady Byron always spoke of her husband. True or false, it is to be regretted that a woman should stain herself with handling this story at all. There is something unpleasant in the fact that the lightning which is flashed to blast the name and memory of Lord Byron bursts simultaneously from two hemispheres. The story is in an American as well as an English magazine. In every respect, however, the matter is serious. Those who merely speak of it as a subject of which a sensational magazine-article has been made, misunderstand the question. To suppose that Mrs. Stowe has sold the secret she could no longer keep, for money, is to suppose her capable of an act by which she would forfeit the public respect for ever.

Dangerously ill as one of the hardest workers of her day has been, Miss Braddon, we are glad to hear, is convalescent, and is ready for work, if she is not already at it. Her articles in *Belgravia* are, however, no proof of the latter, as they may have been written before she was so severely stricken by excess of toil.

Mr. Joseph Zedner has withdrawn from his office of Librarian in the Hebrew Department of the British Museum, on account of ill health. He has fixed his residence at Berlin.

Mr. John Bigelow, once editor of the *American Evening Post*, and recently United States Ambassador to France, a gentleman known and respected in England, "has been selected," says a Transatlantic contemporary, "to be editor in chief of the (New York) Times." Mr. Bigelow, we are told, "will be quick to ascertain the drill of public sentiment."

Dr. Pospati, of Constantinople, who has published a small work on the grammar of the Gipsy dialect used by the Gipsies of Turkey, is now preparing a larger work, which is to include tales and popular sayings, as well as the grammar. The dialect resembles the Hungarian Gipsy, with modifications derived from the Turkish and Bulgarian languages. The observations of Dr. Pospati are in corroboration of the Indian origin of the language.

Among publications in the press at Constantinople is the second volume of the new Ottoman Civil Code. As this is in Turkish, 200 pages announce a pretty large contribution, this portion being only on Vendors and Purchasers. It is a harmony of the Sheriat, or Code of Islam, with the Code Napoléon, and has been carefully prepared from the Fetwas of the most eminent Stamboul authorities, and particularly the Imam Azam.

A fine sample of a certain sort of French criticism is given by a M. de Cerny, in a periodical edited by M. Arsène Housaye. The subject in hand is a volume of lyric poems by M. Fridolin Wern, who is especially praised for his thoroughly German-like poem, 'We are Seven.' As a German composer "lifted" 'The Last Rose of Summer' to his side of the Rhine, why should not M. Wern take his good things where he can find them? He found this one in Wordsworth, and his critic does not seem to have been in his confidence.

It is stated that the hoax, perpetrated on the *Times* and the public by the communication of the alleged discovery, in Birch Lane, of a Roman sepulchre with a sham date "B.C." has not been without some result, namely, the suspension of the ingenious perpetrator from his employment, with the possibility of dismissal.

A praiseworthy respect for local monuments has been recently manifested by the people of Limerick. A majority in the corporation had resolved that the beautiful Clock Tower, given to the city by Sir Peter Taft, should henceforth bear the inscription, "Religious equality granted 1869." To the majority of citizens this seemed converting the gift of a private individual into the memorial of a public event. The rest may be told in the

words of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. "The Council having advertised for stonemasons to engrave the imposing sentence, they find it is easier to pass a resolution than to obtain hands to carry it out, as all the tradesmen in the city have resolved that no chisel of theirs will be raised to deface the monument. It is supposed that the Corporation will seek elsewhere for some one to undertake the task, but of this the guild of stonemasons are jealously watchful, and have sworn to carve with their mallets 'religious equality' upon the head of any interloper who may be found injudicious enough to undertake the task."

The *American Nation* attributes the non-existence of a leading comic journal in the States to the fact of there being so many funny contributors to various newspapers. These are described as feeble, but as perhaps capable of being made strong by combining. "Our artists," says the *Nation*, "we should 'have to breed,' probably."

We rejoice to hear of an attempt being made in Yorkshire to unite in one society for that county all those who take an interest in the study and preservation of its ancient historical memorials. Hitherto the Huddersfield Archaeological and Topographical Association has worked alone. We may expect important results from a union of all the antiquaries of Yorkshire working together for one purpose.

Burns's pew, once in St. Michael's, Dumfries, and bearing "R. B." cut by his hand in idle hour and under weary sermonizing, has been put up for auction. As the bidding did not reach 5*l.* the pew was bought in!

'Gargantua' is often supposed to be of Rabelais' creation; but comparative mythologists do not allow it, and M. H. Gaidoz has now come forward in the *Revue Archéologique* to show that the original of Gargantua was *Gurguntius*, the mythic son of the mythic Belinus, both kings of Great Britain. Giraldus Cambrensis describes this "Gurguntius, filius nobilis illius Beleni," and Geoffrey of Monmouth gives two chapters to Belinus's son and successor, Gurgunt Bratburc (or Grimbeard). Gargantua M. Gaidoz explains as "the Devourer," and thinks that he may have been originally a personification of the Sun. However that may be, it is certain that legends about Gargantua were prevalent in France and Great Britain long before Rabelais' time.

In reference to the forthcoming Durbar of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, at Agra, we hear that he is to give presents at the expense of the Indian Treasury, and to receive presents, which are to be sold by auction for the benefit of the Treasury, in conformity with the practice as to presents made to officials. This practice will give the greatest offence to the princes of India, as the prices fetched by their presents will be circulated in every native paper throughout the country. It is therefore proposed, as a means of meeting the difficulties, and to avoid affecting their susceptibilities, that the presents, which will be remarkable productions of the empire, shall be sent to the India Museum and to South Kensington.

The young King of Greece has gratified his Jewish subjects in Corfu by being present at their synagogue during worship. The Ark was opened as the King took his seat on a throne, and the Rabbi called on Heaven to rain blessings on the heads of the King and his son.

Prof. Brugsch, of Göttingen, the celebrated Egyptian scholar, has returned to Egypt, and will probably succeed, as Keeper of the Egyptian Collections at Bombay, M. Mariette, who it is said intends to come back to Europe.

Our enemies among the Burmese are circulating an old witch's prophecy throughout their capital that this year is to be the last of the English sway in Burmah. Under these circumstances, the King has convened his astrologers to cast the horoscope of events for the next twelve months, which is the more complimentary on his part as not one of the predictions of their last year's budget has been fulfilled.

The study of the Sanskrit language has made

progress in Madras, which can now dispense with assistance from Calcutta in the examinations.

In turning over some old tattered accounts of some of Queen Elizabeth's wards, which Mrs. Everett Green kindly pointed out to us, we come on the following entry of books bought for "Edward Erle of Oxford," in the "quarter of the year of xii weekes, begynnynge the fyrst of January and endynge the xxvth of March, 1570." "To William Sores, stationer, for a Geneva Bible gylt, a Chaucer, Plutarches Work in French, with other bookes and paper, as by his byll, Lvijs. x*d.*" In the accounts of another ward, Thomas Grey of Northumberland, is entered "for a booke called the Wellspring of Science, xij*d.*" In the third quarter of 1570, there is paid for Lord Oxford, "To William Sores, for Tullies and Platoes Workes in folio, with other bookes, paper and ink, as by his byll, iiii*l.* vjs. iiii*d.*" Law-books are also entered as bought in other accounts. In the same third quarter of 1570, there was paid for Edward Lord Yorek, "To Humfrey Toye, stationer, for Tullies Commentaries, L*s.* And to Doctour Whytmyth, Master of Trinity College, for my Lordes commons, for shows (shoes?), making of part of his apparell, and mendynge of yt, with other necessaries and chardges, and for my Lordes mannes commons, with his wages and luercy, as by the particuler byll, viij*l.* vjs. iiii*d.*"

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, OPEN DAILY, at the New Gallery, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1*s.*

THE GRAND LIGHTNING INDUCTION COIL.—Mr. Walcott's Musical Entertainments—and all the other Entertainments as usual, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Admission One Shilling.

SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FRIDAY.

Report of the Committee appointed at Norwich (Lieut.-Col. Strange, chairman) for the purpose of reporting the opinion at which they may arrive concerning the questions—1. Does there exist in the United Kingdom sufficient provision for the vigorous prosecution of physical research? 2. If not, what further provision is needed? and what measures should be taken to secure it? The Committee reported that the provision now existing is far from sufficient for the vigorous prosecution of physical research. They recommended that the influence of the Association should be exerted to obtain the appointment of a Royal Commission, to consider—1. The character and value of existing institutions and facilities for scientific investigation, and the amount of time and money devoted to such purposes; 2. What modifications or augmentations of the means and facilities that are at present available for the maintenance and extension of science are requisite; and, 3. In what manner these can be best supplied.

'On the Best Forms of Numerical Figures for Scientific Instruments, and on a proposed Mode of engraving them,' by Lieut.-Col. STRANGE.

'On the Absorption, Emission and Reflexion of Heat,' by Prof. G. MAGNUS.

'Summary of the Thermo-dynamic Theory of Waves of Finite Longitudinal Disturbance,' by Prof. W. J. MACQUORN-RANKINE.

'On the Appearance of the Nebula in Argo, as seen in the great Melbourne Telescope,' by the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON.

'Remarks on the British Association Catalogue of Stars,' by the Rev. R. MAIN.—At the conclusion of this very scientific paper, Mr. Main reviewed the various existing Catalogues of Stars, referred to the necessity for a new catalogue, and suggested that the Association should take the work in hand.

'On the Longitude of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, as determined by Meridional Transits of the Moon, made at Greenwich and Oxford in the Years 1864-8,' by the Rev. R. MAIN.—The longi-

tude of the Radcliffe Observatory, which has been assumed in the reduction of the Observatory since the commencement of the year 1841, is 5m. 2'6s. The determination was first made by the late Rev. R. Sheepshanks, in the year 1842, and is the result of a chronometrical comparison of times at Oxford and Greenwich, carried on by that eminent observer with his usual care and accuracy. The details of the observations, and of the comparisons made at the two observatories, have never been published. The most probable result, as derived from the entire series of subsequent observations, 217 in number, is 5m. 3'65s. west of Greenwich, with the probable error, 0'17s. It has been stated by the author that the longitude, which has, up to this time, been assumed on the authority of Mr. Sheepshanks, is 5m. 2'60s., differing from the lunar result by 1'05s. To see what this difference corresponds to, in an observation of R.A. of the moon, it must be remembered that the formula for calculation of the longitude in seconds of time is $3,600 \times \text{diff. of observed R.A. at Oxf. and Greenw.}$

Hourly motion of moon in R.A.

If we take 140s. as representing the mean hourly motion, this will be equivalent to about twenty-six times the observed difference of R.A. Hence any error ϵ in the observed difference will entail an error 26ϵ on the longitude; and the difference of longitude of 1'05s. is equivalent to an alteration in the R.A. of the moon of 0'04s. Now, it is well known that observers have peculiarities in observing the moon's limb, which amount to three or four seconds of time, and it is not improbable that the best observations would be affected in a trifling degree. It does not, therefore, appear to the authorsafe to give up the use of the received longitude on the authority of these investigations, as the difference in question, when divided between the two observations, amounts to only 0'02s. on the observation of the moon's limb. At the same time, it is eminently useful in showing within what limits of accuracy the longitude can be deduced.

'Shooting-Stars observed by Mr. J. Lucas on the Nights of the 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th of August, 1869,' communicated by the Rev. R. MAIN.—A list of the meteors observed at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, was given in this paper, with the directions of their motions. On the 9th, between 9h. 10m. P.M. and 2h. 23m. A.M., forty were observed—two interruptions from clouded sky occurring. On the 10th of August a watch was kept, but the sky was too clouded for any to be recorded. On the 11th of August, between 9h. 3m. P.M. and 2h. 53m. A.M., sixty-two were recorded. At 8 minutes past 2 o'clock Mr. Lucas had determined to give up the watch; but on looking towards the south, while sitting on the steps of the Observatory, he was startled by a slight flash of light and a whizzing sound, faintly resembling that made by a rocket. On the 12th of August the watch was kept from about 8h. 30m. P.M. until 11 P.M., when the sky became thickly overcast. 1h. 30m. it began to rain, which continued the next day. Nine were recorded, and two cloudy intervals. On the 13th eight were noted.

'On the Discordance usually observed between the Results of Direct and Reflexion Observations of North Polar Distance,' by the Rev. R. MAIN.

'On Comets,' by Prof. P. G. TAIT.—The principal object of this paper was to investigate how far the singular phenomena exhibited by the tails of comets and by the envelopes of their nuclei, the shrinking of their nuclei as they approach the sun, and *vice versa*, as well as the diminution of period presented by some of them, can be explained on the probable supposition that a comet is a mere cloud of small masses, such as stones and fragments of meteoric iron, shining by reflected light alone, except where these masses impinge on one another, or on other matter circulating round the sun, and thus produce luminous gases along with considerable modifications of their relative motion. Thus the gaseous spectrum of the nucleus is assigned to the same impacts which throw out from the ranks those masses which form the tail. Some of the most wonderful of the singular phenomena presented by comets, such as the almost sudden development of tails of many millions of miles in

length, the occurrence of comets with many tails, and the observed fact that there is no definite relation of direction between a comet's tail and its solar radius-vector, were here looked upon as due to the differences of motion of these discrete fragments relatively to the earth in a manner somewhat analogous to the appearances presented by a distant flock of seabirds flying in nearly one plane, and only becoming visible as a long streak when the plane of the flock passes approximately through the spectator's eye. The so-called envelopes are compared with the curious phenomena presented by tobacco-smoke (which seem, however, to be emitted in a form apparently resembling thin continuous films of small particles of carbon), and the so-called "gaseous jets" which appear to be projected from the nucleus and to be repelled from the sun, are not difficult of explanation, the author considered, from the general points of view here taken. Investigations, mainly conducted by quaternions, show how a group of discrete masses, so small that their mutual perturbations are not of great moment except in the case of actual impact, gradually changes its form, as it revolves about the sun, independently of any hypothesis as to the cause, planetary attraction or otherwise, by which it was first introduced into the solar system. The ideas here brought forward occurred to the author more than two years ago, on his being made aware of the identity of the orbits of the August meteorites and of Comet II, 1862; but they seemed so obviously to follow from that identity that it was only on reading Dr. Tyndall's recent speculations, and on being informed by Prof. Newton that the questions of tails, envelopes and "gaseous jets" had been treated by Schiaparelli, as proving the existence of a repulsive force, that he ventured to produce an explanation so apparently simple and yet so inconsistent with what appears to be held by the majority of astronomers.

'On Metallic Deposits in Vacuum Tubes,' by Mr. J. P. GASSIOT.

'On a Method by which the Formation of certain Chemical Compounds may be optically established,' by the Rev. Prof. JELLETT.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'On the Action of Hydric-Sulphate on Phosphoric Chloride,' by Mr. S. WILLIAMS.

'On some Re-actions of Chloro-Sulphuric Acid,' by Messrs. J. DEWAR and G. CRANSTON.

'On the Action of Hydrochloric Acid on Morphia and Codeia,' by Messrs. A. MATTHIESSEN and C. R. WRIGHT.

'On the Absorption Bands of Bile,' by Dr. ANDREWS.

'Méthode Spectrale pour la Recherche des Composées du Sodium,' by M. JANSSEN.

'Sur le Spectre de la Vapeur d'Eau,' by M. JANSSEN.

'On a Specimen of Obsidian from Java, with a Microscopical Examination,' by Mr. W. C. ROBERTS.

'Are Flint Instruments of the First Stone Age found in the Drift?' by Mr. W. D. MICHELL.—The conclusion arrived at was that these chipped flints of the drift-beds, &c., styled flint implements of the First Stone Age, are nothing more than lithological curiosities.

Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. EVANS, and other gentlemen took part in an animated discussion. Mr. Evans thought the evidence in favour of Art over Nature, &c. so overwhelming, that he was surprised that anybody could be found to oppose it.

TUESDAY.

'On the Production of Higher Temperatures by Steam of 212° Fahrenheit,' by Mr. P. SPENCE.

'A Chemical Method of Treating the Excreta of Towns,' by Mr. E. C. C. STANFORD.—This paper was intended to show that the present system of dealing with the excreta of towns was entirely a failure. The use of lead pipes was most prejudicial; the evaporation of deleterious gases and the immense damage to rivers and streams call for some other means of dealing with the important question. The dry closet system is the great remedy; but, inasmuch as the use of earth closets was beset

with difficulties, the adoption of charcoal as a deodorant was an effectual and economical remedy.

'On the Water Supplies to Plymouth, Devonport and Exeter,' by Mr. H. BAMBER.

'Notes on Structural Change in Block Tin,' by Dr. FRITSCH.

'On Bromo-iodide of Mercury,' by Mr. A. OPPENHEIM.

'On Benzoe-sulphuric Acid,' by Mr. A. OPPENHEIM.

'On a Method of Determining with Accuracy the Ratio of the Rotating Powers of Cane Sugar and Inverted Sugar,' by Prof. JELLETT.

'On the Registration of Atmospheric Ozone in the Bombay Presidency, and the Chief Causes which influence its Appreciable Amount in the Atmosphere,' by Mr. H. COOKE.

'On the Decomposition of Carbonic Oxide by Spongy Iron,' by Dr. J. L. BELL.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

FRIDAY.

Mr. PENGELLY read 'The Fifth Report of the Committee on the Exploration of Kent's Cavern, with Notes on the Mammalian Remains.'—Mr. Pengelly described that part of the cavern known as the vestibule, in which is a layer of black soil from two to six inches thick, known as the Black Band. In that Black Band were found 326 flint implements, chips, bone tools, &c., and bones of extinct animals, some of which were partially charred. The theory was that they formed a portion of the residence of an ancient British family. The Report also gave an account of the researches made during the present year. Mr. Pengelly mentioned that there was a perennial spring, which a mercantile company had proposed to utilize for the purposes of a brewery, using the cavern as their store for "the beverage" which they brewed. In the cavern were found initials of individuals, and names and dates. One remarkable one was "Robert Hedges, of Ireland, February 20, 1618," and it was believed that the date was genuine. It was inscribed on the stags' head, and proved that the drip of two and a half centuries had not been enough to obliterate the inscription.

'On the Extinction of the Mammoth,' by Mr. H. H. HOWORTH.—Mr. Howorth did not think the extinction of the mammoth ought to be ascribed to the men of the early stone age. He believed the extinction of the mammoth was simultaneous with the disappearance of a specific and distinct race of men from the same region.

Prof. BOYD DAWKINS stated that in England and Western Europe generally there was no doubt that the mammoth had become extinct by the hand of man. He also showed that the mammoth had lived when arctic animals existed.—Mr. HOWORTH fixed the north-east corner of Siberia as the spot where the last mammoth lived.

'On the Alleged Occurrence of *Hippopotamus major* and *Machairodus latidens* in Kent's Cavern,' by Mr. W. PENGELLY.

Mr. W. H. BAYLEY read a 'Report of the Committee on the Fossils of Kiltorcan, county Kilkenny.'—Mr. Bayley produced specimens of fern fossils excavated. They were beautifully perfect, some of them six feet long and having the appearance of dried ferns. He stated that when just uncovered they were of a beautiful green colour. Some new specimens were found and named.

'On a Specimen of Teiosaurus from the Upper Lias,' by Mr. C. MOORE.

'On the Trappean Conglomerates of Middletown Hill, Montgomeryshire,' by Mr. G. MAW.—Especially reference was made to the great beds of bouldered trap, consisting of compact felsite imbedded in a softer matrix of felspathic tuff. The nodules occupy about half the mass of the conglomerate, and are unaccompanied by pebbles of any other rock. They vary from the size of a walnut to rounded masses of more than a hundredweight.

Prof. DAWKINS said there could be no doubt that the boulder track was due to the attrition of waves.

'On Teeth and Dermal Structure associated with *Otenacanthus*,' by Mr. J. THOMSON.

'On Reptilian Eggs from Secondary Strata,' by Mr. W. CARRUTHERS.—Some of these fossils had been supposed to be fruit, but he showed that they

were the eggs of reptiles. Some of the eggs were of the character of turtle eggs.

'On Slickensides,' by Mr. W. CARRUTHERS.

M. DE TCHIHATCHEF presented to the Association a copy of his volume on the subject of the Palæontology of Asia Minor.—The PRESIDENT said the Association did not accept presents, but he would, with the approbation of the giver, hand the book over to a local literary institution.

'On the Occurrence of *Stylonurus* in the Cornstone of Hereford,' by Mr. H. WOODWARD.

'On the Discovery of a Large *Myriapod* of the Genus *Euphorbia* in the Coal Measures of Kilmaurs,' by Mr. H. WOODWARD.

SATURDAY.

'On the Denudation of the Shropshire and Staffordshire Coal Field,' by Mr. J. RANDALL.

'On the Occurrence of the Mineral Scheelite (Tungstate of Lime) at Val Toppa Gold Mine, near Domodossola, Piedmont,' by Mr. C. LE NEVE FOSTER.—The author stated that Scheelite (Tungstate of lime) is now occurring at the Val Toppa Gold Mine. It is associated with quartz, iron pyrites, galena, zincblende, calc spar, brown spar and native gold, whilst wolfram, tinstone, molybdenite, topaz, apatite, fluor spar, and tourmaline, which usually accompany scheelite, are entirely absent. The scheelite is called "*Marmor rosso*" (red marble) by the Piedmontese miners, and is looked upon as a good indication for gold.

'On certain Phenomena in the Drift near Norwich,' by Mr. J. E. TAYLOR.

'The Water-bearing Strata in the Neighbourhood of Norwich,' by Mr. J. E. TAYLOR.

'Denudation of Western Brittany,' by Mr. G. A. LEBOUR.

'Notes on some Granite of Lower Brittany,' by Mr. G. A. LEBOUR.

'On some New Forms of Graptolites,' by Mr. H. A. NICHOLSON.

MONDAY.

'Report of the Committee for the purpose of Investigating the Veins containing Organic Remains which occur in the Mountain Limestone of the Mendips, and elsewhere,' by Mr. C. MOORE.—Mr. Moore said that veins could not have been formed by sublimation, or the fossils would not be found in them. He was equally against the doctrine of segregation, and adverse to Mr. Wallace's theory that many of the veins had been filled up by superficial action since the glacial period. Mr. Moore's idea was that open fissures communicated with submarine floors and dwindled down below.

'Notes on Mr. Moore's Foraminifera from Mineral Veins,' by Mr. H. BRADY.

'Notice of the Discovery of Organic Remains in the Rocks between the Nare Head and Port-halla Cove, Cornwall,' by Mr. C. W. PEACH.

'Report of the Committee on Ice as an Agent of Geological Change,' by Mr. H. BAUERMAN.—Mr. Baerman thought there was no proper means known of measuring the erosive power of glaciers.

'On the Elevation and Depression of the Coast of Greenland,' by Mr. R. BROWN.—This paper stated there was undoubted evidence of depression along the Greenland coasts, as well as upheaval in other parts.

'On Insect Remains and Shells from the Lower Bagshot Leaf-Bed of Studland Bay, Dorsetshire,' by Mr. G. MAW.—The author mentioned several species of insects he had met with in the above bed, as well as the shells, which have not been found before, and which are of fresh-water origin.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of the Geological Survey, said Mr. Maw's discovery was important, as fresh-water shells, or indeed shells of any sort, had never been met with before in this bed.

'On New Forms of Pterolax and other Carboniferous Labyrinthodonts, and of Megalichthys,' by Mr. J. THOMSON.

'On the Discovery of Fossil Plants in the Cambrian Rocks (Upper Longmynd) near St. David's,' by Dr. HICKS.—The strata in which fossil plants had been found were the Upper Longmynd. Their ripple-marked character showed they had been deposited in shallow water.

Prof. ETHERIDGE thought they were nothing beyond furrows or tracks of annelids and crustacea.

The number of generic species of trilobites, &c. showed that life was enjoyed in great abundance during these early epochs.

'On the Gold of Natal,' by Dr. R. J. MANN.—

The author said, 'At the last meeting of the Association I had occasion to draw attention to the discovery by the German traveller, Carl Mauch, of a high region, constituting the water-shed between the Limpopo and Zambesi rivers, in South-Eastern Africa, in which there are tracings of old workings for gold, and the evident presence of veins of auriferous quartz of some kind. In consequence of the rumour of this discovery various parties have attempted to open out some productive field in that direction. Hitherto nothing has been done to warrant the statement that there is a certain yield of gold in any available quantity; but two better equipped expeditions are still following out the track, in the hope of finally settling the question of whether productive works are to be established in the high grounds between the Limpopo and Zambesi, or not. In the mean time, it is certainly of great importance that men of narrow means should not allow themselves to be tempted to a region of difficult access, where, at the present time, there is certainly not a living for them. A considerable number of experienced Australian miners, attracted by the mere general rumour, recently went to Natal. But nearly the whole of them returned to Australia as soon as they had ascertained the actual prospects on the spot, convinced that there is no fair field at present for gold enterprise there. The attention which has been drawn to the subject has, however, produced a somewhat important result in another way. It has led to a more careful and extended examination of the mineralogical character of Natal being entered upon. Individuals of various degrees of qualification have been prospecting about the country in different directions, and slight traces of gold, both in sand and in quartz, have been discovered in various places. In one instance three of the Australian miners, having worked for four days upon a small stream running into the Umzimto river, lying towards the south-western frontier of the colony, and known as the Umhlangwa, produced out of their four days' work the sample of gold which is now exhibited to the Section. The Umhlangwa is a mountain stream, about nine miles long, rising in a rocky country not far from the river Umpambinyoni, and flowing through a rocky and bush-covered district. The bed of the river is red granite, which is continued quite into the sea. The debris, out of which the gold was taken, was coarse gravel, mixed with broken quartz. The men worked with a sluice-box in the bed of the river. The gold is in flakes and granules of good size, and seems to be very pure. The grains are in many instances much water-worn. This sample was purchased by the Natal Land and Colonization Company for 10*l.*—about four times its value—in order to encourage further investigation. There is about an ounce in quantity. The miners stated that the value of their work for the four days did not exceed the rate of 4*s.* a day for each man. It is therefore quite obvious that there is, for the present, no remunerative field for gold-miners in Natal. It is of considerable importance that this should be distinctly and fully understood in England; as mistake in this particular is liable to lead to bitter disappointment. What has yet to be done is the unremunerative and unpaying work of looking far and wide into the mineral character of the country rather than the settling down to anything like paying labour. The instance which has been adduced is the only one in which gold, in any really tangible quantity, has yet been collected in or near Natal. I hope to be in a position to speak in some way more definitely regarding the auriferous deposits of South-Eastern Africa at some not very distant future meeting of the British Association.'

Mr. C. HAMILTON expressed his scepticism of gold being found in Natal at all.—Dr. MANN, in reply, gave the names of gentlemen who had picked gold from the alluvium themselves.

Mr. L. C. MIALLE gave Experiments in Illustration of the Contortion of Rocks.—The object was to show the relative operation of long-continued strains on different kinds of rocks.

TUESDAY.

'Report of the Committee on Earthquakes in Scotland,' by Dr. J. BRUCE.

'Report of the Committee for the purpose of Investigating the Leaf-beds of the Lower Bagshot Series of the Hampshire Basin,' by Mr. W. S. MITCHELL.

'On the Occurrence of a Large Deposit of Terra-Cotta Clay at Watcombe, Torquay,' by Mr. R. ETHERIDGE.—The question was, how did the clay come there? He did not doubt it had accumulated by being washed from the surface of the granite into a large lake.

'An Estimate of the Quantity of Sedimentary Deposits in the River Onny,' by the Rev. J. D. LA TOUCHE.

'On the Distribution of the British Fossil *Lamellibranchiata*,' by Mr. J. L. LOBLEY.

'On Spheroidal Structure in Silurian Rocks,' by the Rev. J. D. LA TOUCHE.

'On the Distribution of Shattered Chalk Flints and Flakes in Devon and Cornwall,' by Mr. N. WHITLEY.—The author submitted that they were pure chalk flints, far from their native home, and unenriched with powers of locomotion. He could not agree that they had been brought there by man.

'Diamonds received from the Cape of Good Hope during the Last Year,' by Prof. TENNANT.—The Professor stated that a fine Cape diamond had been sold at Paris for 2,000*l.* Having noted the discovery of other diamonds, he said there was no country in the world that possessed a wider range of mineral wealth than Great Britain. With this fact the ignorance that existed of mineralogy was astonishing.

'On the Action upon Earthy Minerals and Compounds of Water in the form of Heated Steam urged by Wood-fuel, &c.,' by Mr. J. JEFFREYS.

'On the Physical Causes which have produced the Unequal Distribution of Land and Water between the Hemispheres,' by Mr. J. W. REID.

'On the Crag Formation,' by Mr. C. JECKES.

'Notice of Remarkable Glacial Striae, lately exposed at Portmadoc,' by Mr. J. E. LEE.

'On a Fossil Mussel-shell found in Drift in Ireland,' by Mr. E. A. CONWELL.

SECTION D.—BIOLOGY.

FRIDAY.

The departments were united for this day, on account of the general interest of the papers to be read.

The Rev. A. M. NORMAN made some appropriate remarks in introducing to the notice of the Section the important letter from Prof. Thomson, which we give below:—

"Belfast, Aug. 7, 1869.

"My dear Norman,—You are already aware that, during the first cruise of this year, Mr. Jeffreys and his party dredged and took most important thermometrical and other observations to a depth of 1,476 fathoms. When I took Mr. Jeffreys's place for the second cruise it was the intention to proceed northwards, and to work up a part of the north-west passage, north of Rockall. I found, however, on joining the vessel, the gear in such perfect order, all the arrangements so excellent, the weather so promising, and the confidence of our excellent commander so high, that, after consulting with Capt. Calver, I suggested to the hydrographer that we should turn southwards, and explore the very deep water off the Bay of Biscay. I was anxious that, if possible, the great questions of the distribution of temperature, &c., and of the conditions suitable to the existence of animal life, should be finally settled, and the circumstances seemed singularly favourable. No thoroughly reliable soundings have been taken beyond 2,800 fathoms, and I felt that if we could approach 2,500, all the grand problems would be virtually solved, and the investigation of any greater depths would be a mere matter of detail and curiosity. The hydrographer at once consented to this change of plan; and on the 17th of July we left Belfast and steered round to Cork, where we coaled, and then stood out towards some soundings, about a couple of hundred miles south-west of Ushant, marked on the Admiralty charts 2,000 fathoms

and upwards. On the 20th and 21st we took a few hauls of the dredge on the slope of the great plateau, in the mouth of the Channel, in depths from 75 to 725 fathoms, and on the 22nd we sounded with the 'Hydra' sounding-apparatus, the depth 2,435 fathoms, with a bottom of fine Atlantic chalk-mud, and a temperature registered by two standard Miller-Six's thermometers of 36.5° Fahrenheit. A heavy dredge was put over in the afternoon, and slowly the great coils of rope melted from the 'Aunt Sallies,'—as we call a long line of iron-bars with round wooden heads, on which the coils are hung. In about an hour the dredge reached the bottom, upwards of three miles off. The dredge remained down about three hours, the Captain moving the ship slowly up to it from time to time, and anxiously watching the pulsations of the accumulator, ready to meet and ease any undue strain. At nine o'clock P.M. the drums of the donkey-engine began to turn, and gradually and steadily the Aunt Sallies filled up again, at the average rate of about 2 ft. of rope per second. A few minutes before one o'clock in the morning 2 cwt. of iron-weights fixed 500 fathoms from the dredge—came up, and at one o'clock precisely a cheer from a breathless little band of watchers intimated that the dredge had returned in safety from its wonderful and perilous journey of more than six statute miles. A slight accident had occurred. In going down the rope had taken a loop round the dredge-bag, so that the bag was not full. It contained, however, enough for our purpose—1½ cwt. of 'Atlantic ooze'; and so the feat was accomplished. Some of us tossed ourselves down on the sofas, without taking off our clothes, to wait till daylight to see what was in the dredge. The next day we dredged again in 2,090 fathoms, practically the same depth, and brought up 2 cwt. of ooze—the bottom temperature being 36.4°; and we spent the rest of the day in making what will, I am sure, prove a most valuable series of temperature observations at every 250 fathom-point from the bottom to the surface. These enormously deep dredgings could not be continued. Each operation required too much time, and the strain was too great both upon the tackle and upon the nervous systems of all concerned, especially of Capt. Calver and his officers, who certainly did all that could be compassed by human care, skill and enthusiasm to ensure success. We crept home, dredging in easier depths. We start again to-morrow, and, as you may suppose, I have enough to do. I can, therefore, only give you the slightest possible sketch of our results, anticipating fuller information when I have time to collate the diaries and to look over the specimens. First, as to the temperature. The super-heating of the sun extends only to the depth of about 20 fathoms. Another cause of super-heating probably, the gulf-stream, extends to the depth of from 500 to 700 fathoms. After that the temperature gradually sinks at the rate of about 0.2° for every 200 fathoms. This is probably the normal rate of decrease, any deviation being produced by some special cause—a warm or a cold current. Secondly, the aeration of the water. Mr. Hunter, who accompanied me as physicist, found the water from great depths to contain a large excess of carbonic acid, and he found the water from all depths to contain a considerable proportion of dissolved organic matter; thus in every way bearing out the observations of Mr. W. L. Carpenter during the first cruise. Thirdly, Distribution of Life. Life extends to the greatest depths, and is represented by all the marine invertebrate groups. At 2,435 fathoms we got a handsome dentalium, one or two crustaceans, several annelids and zephyrea, a very remarkable new crinoid, with a stem 4 inches long,—I am not prepared to say whether a mature form or a *Pentacrinoid*,—several star-fishes, two hydroid zoophytes, and many Foraminifera. Still the Fauna has a dwarfed and Arctic look. This is, doubtless, from the cold. At 800 to 900 fathoms, temperature 40° Fahr. and upwards, the Fauna is rich, and is specially characterized by the great abundance of vitreous sponges, which seem to be nearly related to, if not identical with, the ventriculites of the chalk. This year's work has produced many forms new to science and many new to the British Fauna. Among the most remarkable in the groups I have

been working at I may mention a very singular Echinoderm, representing a *totally new group* of the sub-kingdom,—a splendid new Ophiurid,—many specimens of Sars's *Rhizocrinus Lofftensis*,—many vitreous sponges, including specimens of *Aphrocallistes*, *Holtenia* and *Hyalonema*,—a fine Solarium from the coast of Kerry, and many other things. As I am only writing in the interval of scaling the boiler, with no opportunity of going over the collections, you must accept this sketch. I trust to your contributing the Crustacea, which will be sent to you as soon as possible. I will write again from Lerwick.—Ever truly yours, WYVILLE THOMSON."

'Man v. the Animals: being a Counter-Theory to Mr. Darwin's as to the Origin of Species,' by Archdeacon FREEMAN.—The author said that the question raised by Darwin was already an international one. In England great names ranged themselves on either side; in France, De Quatre-fages, Langel and others disallow the theory; while, in Germany, Fritz Müller and Fraeckel warmly espouse it. But what is wanted is a compact counter-theory, accounting for all the phenomena on which Darwin rests, while free from the difficulties which beset it. It is not enough to allege objections, however serious. Mr. Darwin confesses to them, but believes them to be not insuperable. Now, there is a very ancient view, entertained by Plato, and countenanced, to say the least, by Scripture, as to the process or order according to which the production of the world, the animal world included, took place in the Divine working. It is that certain ideals pre-existed, and that after these the creatures were formed. Man certainly was created after a pre-existing image, that of God himself. And of the higher animals, the lion, the ox, the eagle, we seem to be distinctly told that the ideal existed before in the form of the cherubim. And man is there exhibited as on a par with them, and they with him. Especially, it is said that they were, in certain respects, anthropomorphous. They all had the likeness of a man, and the face and the hands of a man (*Ezekiel i. 5, 8, 10*). And their employment is described in the Revelations, *iv. v.* as that of conjointly glorifying God. Now, this mysterious representation only shadows forth with marvellous accuracy what science and observation teach us about the higher animals. They are anthropomorphous; their organization, limbs, digitation, expression, intelligence, emotions, all are intensely human. But, whereas Darwin would account for this by supposing a common descent and slow graduation of the species with each other, we are thus helped to a widely different view. The purpose of all being to unite with man in glorifying God, whether by the exercise of common powers of action, feeling, and intelligence, or by aiding him, it is perfectly natural that they should have had impressed on them from the first a common type, both of bodily and mental organization. It is an ennobling badge of brotherhood between creatures serving in their degrees the same purpose. The sum is then, the species, or great orders however, were created at once, as the Bible tells us, but with an affinity and uniformity of which a very sufficient account can be given. And this view does not exclude, but welcomes, the observed phenomena of "natural selection," considered as accounting for a certain degree of variation in the creatures. But it sternly defines that there are strict limits to that variation, that, as Mr. Ruskin says ('Queen of the Air,' 1869), "the species may mock us by deliberate imitation of each other."

'The Difficulties of Darwinism,' by the Rev. F. O. MORRIS.—This paper was read by one of the Secretaries of the Section, in the absence of the author, and contained an enumeration of many facts which the author could not account for on the Darwinian hypothesis, but which Mr. Darwin himself and others have fully considered.

'Philosophical Objections to Darwinism and Evolution,' by the Rev. Dr. M'CANN.—After various preliminary remarks, Dr. M'Cann said that Prof. Huxley acknowledged that, in the present creation at any rate, no intermediate link bridges over the gap between man and the apes. But, this being so, evolutionism must be false, even according to Mr. Darwin himself. The hypothesis was

also opposed to man's progress, ignoring every inducement that could be urged to stimulate man to do the right and true. Prof. Huxley's lecture 'On the Physical Basis of Life' was severely handled, and considered to contain many untenable statements. He concluded by urging that evolutionism must be false on any supposition that may be adopted, and, consequently, ought to be rejected.

Prof. HUXLEY disclaimed any desire for controversy, but felt called upon to say something, as he had been personally alluded to. He would not notice the second paper (that of Mr. Morris), since it was a mere repetition of objections which had been answered over and over again. It was one of the most annoying things to which men of science were subjected to be called upon incessantly to reply to arguments which had been completely shelved. With regard to Dr. M'Cann's paper, he would make some observations. He did not understand that "brotherly love" which seemed to him so often to be the synonym of a very different kind of emotion. He sometimes thought it not improbable that Abel was the first man of science and Cain the first theologian. Dr. M'Cann had come forward in the name of philosophy, but he (Prof. Huxley) protested, in the name of philosophy, against such shallow pseudo-philosophy as that which they had just heard. The view for which Dr. M'Cann had endeavoured to make him responsible was really that of the excellent and pious Bishop Berkeley, of Cloyne. Dr. M'Cann had started with the veracity of consciousness. Now, the formula of Descartes had been long ago exploded, as the author should have known. It was an entire fallacy in the way in which Dr. M'Cann had used it. A man may be conscious of a feeling that he calls brotherly love—so far the affirmation of consciousness may be trusted; but that it is really "brotherly love" is another question altogether. A single object, such as a marble, may be made, when applied to the fingers crossed one over the other, to give the impression of two objects. If the affirmation of consciousness were true in Dr. M'Cann's sense, it would be true that there were two objects, and not one only. Mr. Morris had caricatured Darwin's hypothesis, but Dr. M'Cann had not done this, for it was necessary to understand a matter before you could caricature it. Prof. Huxley had recently published a paper (his reply to Mr. Congreve on Comte's Philosophy), for which his friends told him he ought to receive the highest rewards the Church had to bestow. Dr. M'Cann ought to have been acquainted with that paper when he made the charges he had made. In that paper he had stated that he considered the question for and against free-will as a balanced one at the present time, and one which would probably always remain so. It was not right under those circumstances to call him a necessitarian or a materialist. The first paper, that by the Archdeacon, was a great contrast, from its honesty and the manner which characterized it. He had been delighted to hear the Archdeacon, for his way of looking at things was so novel that he should have to make quite a new pigeon-hole in his classification of men for his special reception. He had generally found that theologians hang on to certain dogmas or doctrines till their fingers are burnt, and then, letting go, say it is of no importance, or was not meant in the sense which they have been contending for. Now, the Archdeacon did not do this, but was honest and consistent. As to his theory of the cherubim, it was essentially the same as the Platonic doctrine of Archetype, which has been advocated by Owen and Agassiz. He had had great pleasure in listening to the Archdeacon, though he need not say that he totally dissented from his views.—At the close of the discussion the PRESIDENT said that not any one of the three authors had shown any knowledge of what the Darwinian theory really was. The general notion that it taught that man was descended from the apes was quite false, since it did nothing of the kind.

MONDAY.

The Section met in one room, for the purpose of hearing papers relating to ethnological subjects.

'On the Primitive Condition of Man,' by Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart.—The author said it would be

remembered that he read a paper at the Dundee Meeting 'On the Origin of Civilization and Primitive Condition of Man,' in answer to opinions and arguments which had been brought forward by the late Archbishop of Dublin. The Duke of Argyll had replied to him in a paper in *Good Words*, which had since been collected into a volume, entitled 'Speculations on the Primeval Condition of Man,' which had obtained a great circulation. In that paper the Duke of Argyll had misunderstood some of his (Sir J. Lubbock's) views, and he was anxious, to present a few remarks in reply. The Duke of Argyll had also attacked Prof. Huxley for proposing to place man and the quadrupeds in one order of mammalia, and considers that though this course would be justified if we considered merely the anatomical characters, it is precluded by the difference in intellectual power. Sir John pointed out that this is a dangerous argument, since if man is to form an order by himself on account of his mental superiority, it will be impossible any longer to maintain the unity of the human species, since we must allow a proportionate weight to the immense differences existing between different races of men. Sir John congratulated himself that the Duke, though maintaining Whately's theory as to the primitive condition of man, abandoned the arguments on which, in the opinion of that eminent logician, that theory mainly rested. He then defended himself against the Duke's criticism, that he looked on all brutal customs as primeval; and pointed out that the Duke misunderstood his argument, which was that a definite sequence of habits and ideas might be traced, and that certain customs still lingering in civilized communities tell a tale of former barbarism, rather, however, on account of their simplicity than of their brutality. The Duke's theory that savages are "mere outcasts of the human race" was then criticized as incompatible with the immense area until lately occupied by tribes in a state of barbarism, and it was shown that the Brazilians, occupying a rich and fertile country, were lower than the Esquimaux tribes on the shores of the icy sea. In old times, as now, settlers of new countries were, in Sir John's opinion, not "mere outcasts," but men of energy and enterprise. The Duke had asserted that "all Sir John's facts when properly understood, told against him," which he endeavoured to prove by giving three instances, taken, however, by a curious oversight, not from Sir John's Memoir on the Primitive Condition of Man, but from a different work. Sir John, showed that these cases did not really tell against his view. For instance, the Duke maintained that the Tasmanians, who had no boats when discovered, must originally have possessed some, "because they could not have walked over the sea," but the same argument would apply to the kangaroo, the echidna, and other animals which inhabit both Australia and Tasmania, and whose presence proves a former land connexion between these two countries. The Duke, though admitting the antiquity of man, did not appreciate the geological changes which have taken place during the human period. The only other case which he quotes is that of the Esquimaux, who had no weapons, nor any idea of war. The Duke's comment is as follows:—"No wonder, poor people! They had been driven into regions where no stronger race could desire to follow them. But that the fathers had once known what war and violence meant, there is no more conclusive proof than the dwelling-place of their children." It is, perhaps, natural that the head of a great Highland clan should regard with pity a people who, having "once known what war and violence meant," have no longer any neighbours to pillage or to fight; but a Lowlander can hardly be expected seriously to regard such a change as one calculated to excite pity, or as any evidence of degradation. The use of flint for sacrificial purposes long after the introduction of metal, Sir John said, seemed to be a good case of what Mr. Tylor has aptly called "survival." So also is the method of obtaining fire. The Brahmin will not use ordinary fire for sacred purposes; he continues the old way of obtaining it by friction with a wooden drill, one Brahmin pulling the thong backwards and forwards while another watches to catch the sacred spark. Sir John had in his former paper referred to the non-existence of religion

among certain savage races, and argued that this was probably their primitive condition, because it is difficult to believe that a people which had once possessed a religion would ever entirely lose it. It is hardly necessary to explain to any one that he had not intended to question the possibility of a change in, but a total loss of, religion. This argument filled the Duke with "much astonishment." "Surely," he says, "if there is one fact more certain than another in respect to the nature of man, it is that he is capable of losing religious knowledge, of ceasing to believe in religious truth, and of falling away from religious duty. If by 'religion' is meant the existence merely of some impressions of powers invisible and supernatural,—even this, we know, can not only be lost, but be scornfully disavowed by men who are highly civilized." Yet, in the very same page, with that curious tendency to self-contradiction of which several instances have been already given, the Duke goes on to say, "the most cruel and savage customs in the world are the direct effect of its 'religions.' And if men could drop religions when they would, or if they could even form the wish to get rid of those which sit like a nightmare on their life, there would be many more nations without a 'religion' than there are found to be. But religions can neither be put on nor cast off like garments, according to their utility, or according to their beauty, or according to their power of comforting." With this Sir John entirely agreed. Man can no more voluntarily abandon or change the articles of his religious creed than he can make one hair black or white, or add one cubit to his stature. He would not deny that there may be exceptional cases of intellectual men entirely devoid of religion; but if the Duke meant to say that men who are highly civilized habitually, or frequently, lose and scornfully disavow religion, Sir John could only say that he should adopt such an opinion with difficulty and regret. The Duke of Argyll would not, he felt sure, confuse a desire for reformation with the scornful disavowal of religion as a whole. If there is "one fact more certain than another in respect to the nature of man," Sir John would have considered it to be the gradual diffusion of religious light and of nobler conceptions as to the nature of God. The lowest savages have no idea of a Deity at all. Those slightly more advanced regard him as an enemy to be dreaded, but who may be resisted with a fair prospect of success, who may be cheated by the cunning and defied by the strong. Thus the natives of the Nicobar Islands endeavour to terrify the Deity by scarecrows, and the negro beats his fetish if his prayers are not granted. As tribes advance in civilization their deities advance in dignity, but their power is still limited; one governs the sea, another the land; one reigns over the plains, another among the mountains. The most powerful are vindictive, cruel and unjust; they require humiliating ceremonies and bloody sacrifices. But few races have arrived at the conception of an omnipotent and beneficent Deity. In conclusion Sir John pointed out the remarkable similarity between savages and children, observing that in our own homes we might trace up the gradual progress of civilization, for that the history of the individual was an epitome of that of the race. It explains the capricious treatment which single white men have received from savage potentates; how they have been alternately petted and ill-treated, at one time loaded with the best of everything, at another neglected or put to death. Children and savages love toys and pets. He particularly instanced the rattle which was used by some savages as an emblem of authority. Tossing half-pence as dice, again, which used to be a sacred and solemn mode of consulting the oracles, is now a mere game for children. So again, the doll is a hybrid between the baby and the fetish, and exhibiting the contradictory character of its parents, becomes singularly unintelligible to grown-up people. Mr. Tylor has pointed out other illustrations of this argument. Better understood, it might have saved us many national misfortunes, from the loss of Capt. Cook down to the Abyssinian war. It has also a direct bearing on the subject of the present discussion. The opinion is rapidly gaining ground among naturalists, that the development of the individual is an epitome of that of the species:

a conclusion which, if fully borne out, will evidently prove most instructive. Already many facts are on record which render it, to say the least, highly probable. Birds of the same genus, or of closely-allied genera, which when mature differ much in colour are often very similar when young. The young of the lion and the puma are often striped, and fetal whales have teeth. Leidy has shown that the milk teeth of the genus *Equus* resemble the permanent teeth of *Anchitherium*, while the milk teeth of *Anchitherium* again approximate to the dental system of *Merychippus*. Rutimeyer, while calling attention to this interesting observation, adds that the milk teeth of *Equus caballus* in the same way, and still more those of *Equus fossilis*, resemble the permanent teeth of *Hipparion*. Agassiz, according to Darwin, regards it as a "law of nature," that the young state of each species and group resembles older forms of the same group; and Darwin himself says that "in two or more groups of animals, however much they may at first differ from each other in structure and habits, if they pass through closely similar embryonic stages, we may feel almost assured that they have descended from the same parent form, and are therefore closely related." So also Mr. Herbert Spencer says—"Each organism exhibits within a short space of time a series of changes which, when supposed to occupy a period indefinitely great, and to go on in various ways instead of one way, gives us a tolerably clear conception of organic evolution in general." It may be said that this argument involves the acceptance of the Darwinian hypothesis; this would, however, be a mistake. The objection might, indeed, be tenable if men belonged to different species, but it cannot fairly be urged by those who regard all mankind as descended from common ancestors; and, in fact, it is strongly held by Agassiz, one of Mr. Darwin's most uncompromising opponents. Regarded from this point of view, the similarity existing between savages and children assumes a singular importance, and becomes almost conclusive as regards the question now at issue. Sir John would confess that, after giving the arguments of the Duke of Argyll his attentive consideration, he could see no reason to adopt his melancholy conclusion; but he remained persuaded that the past history of man had, on the whole, been one of progress, and that in looking forward to the future we are justified in doing so with confidence and with hope.

Sir G. GREY said that he hardly knew what "civilization" meant, or what "barbarism" meant. Living recently in London, near the Royal Palace, in the heart of the most civilized nation, at the back of the house in which he resided he had witnessed scenes of barbarism and heard language the like of which he had not seen or heard in any savage race upon the earth. With him civilization was inseparable from religion. Regarding civilization as the development of religious feeling, and the knowledge of man's duty to his fellow man, he believed that no savage nation had ever attained to that knowledge of itself. The highest state of civilization was the highest development of Christianity. He had been much amongst savages, but had never seen any tendency in them to advance in the civilization of which he had spoken, or in the arts that were beneficial to mankind generally. The laws and institutions of the savages, which he had studied, contained in themselves a tendency to perpetuate barbarous manners and customs; and he always believed that the greatest evil that could befall man would be for him to sink from the knowledge of that virtue and those religious truths to which he had referred.—Messrs. WALLACE, EVANS, TRISTRAM, HOWORTH and Dr. BLANC took part in the discussion.—Sir W. JAMES pointed out that Dr. Temple had taken a similar view to Sir John Lubbock's. He also drew an interesting parallel between *old age* and *excessive civilization*.

'On the Age of the Human Remains in the Cave of Cro-Magnon, in the Valley of the Vézère,' by Dr. P. M. DUNCAN.

'On Flint Implements of Paleolithic Age from the Gravels of Ealing and Acton,' by Col. L. FOX.
'On the Discovery of a Crannog in South Wales,' by the Rev. E. N. DUMBLETON.

'On the so-called "Petrified Human Eyes" from the Graves at Arica, Peru,' by the Rev. Dr. A. HUME.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY.
FRIDAY.

'On the Runn of Cutch and the Countries between Rajpootana and Sind,' by Sir BARTLE FRERE.—The author stated that little had been recorded regarding this singular tract of country, which he had visited in the exercise of his official duties. It formed a great belt, presenting extraordinary physical features, lying between India Proper and the Indus. It had neither mountain ranges nor river systems; nor could it be called a plain, for it is ridged into sand-hills; nor desert, for it is everywhere inhabited, in parts supporting a considerable fixed population and numerous herds of cattle. The term "Pampas," or "Savannah," would imperfectly describe it. The length of the district, N.E. to S.W.—from the point where numerous streams, descending from the lower ranges of the Himalaya between the Sutlej and the Jumna, flow towards it and lose themselves in its sands, to the hills of Cutch,—was about 600 miles; its breadth was about 150 miles; the total area was somewhat larger than that of Great Britain. The North-Easterly part was termed the "Thurr,"—a plain diversified by sand-hills or ridges and waves of sand, varying from 60 to 200 feet in height, not uniform in direction and not lying in the direction of the wind. The appearance of this country was most singular, reminding the traveller of the ocean, with billows formed of sand. Next to this was the "Put," alluvial plains formed of hard soil and adapted to cultivation. Throughout the "Put" could be seen traces of ancient canals and ruins of cities. Lastly, the portion nearer the Indian Ocean and separated from it by the crescent-shaped, elevated territory of Cutch was the "Runn." This was neither a morass nor a swamp, but a vast level plain, with a surface so firm that the feet of camels traversing it scarcely left an imprint on the soil. Its length was about 150 miles, but, if outlying areas were included, it would be 300 miles, to the shores of the Cambay Gulf. The Runn was nearly a dead level, rising slightly in its centre; heavy rains covered it only transiently with a thin film of water which found no drainage outlet, but remained until it evaporated, and becoming salt through the intensely saline nature of the surface. It was totally destitute of landmarks, and travellers guided themselves only by the stars, and, on approaching Cutch, by a fire, kindled on the top of a hill, the lighting and care of which was the self-imposed duty of a family living near the spot. Notwithstanding all precautions, however, travellers were sometimes lost on the plain and perished miserably. The whole country was subject to earthquakes, most of which were only slight vibrations, and it was to the action of these vibrations that the author ascribed the peculiar configuration of the country. Sometimes small crateriform pits would be formed in the sandy soil, which subsequently became obliterated, the sandy particles rearranging themselves and the perfectly level surface again resumed. The more elevated district around showed evidences of severer shocks and the remains of ruined cities, some, as Brahminabad, being of great extent, testified to their violence. To these shocks were due the elevated ridges which constituted so singular a feature; these, in the opinion of the author, being folds produced by earthquake waves that had not again subsided like other parts of the surface. The Runn is periodically inundated by the waters of the Indian Ocean, at the height of the South-West Monsoon and at high tides; several rivers also discharge themselves into it on the eastern side, but the water reaches the depth of only a few feet. During the dry season the effects of mirage were most extraordinary, the skeletons of camels perished in the traversal presenting a deceptive resemblance to a magnificent city with its palaces and towers. This frequent phenomenon had given rise to a myth related by the inhabitants, to the effect that a pious king once obtained, as the result of his prayers, the favour of the translation of his city to heaven, but on the discovery, after the upward journey was commenced, of a jackass

concealed in the buildings, the favour was revoked, and the proud city remained ever afterwards fixed in mid-heavens.

'On the Latitude of Samarcand,' by M. NICHOLAS DE KHANIKOF.—Twenty-six years ago (September, 1841), the author visited Samarcand, being, next to his companion, Lehmann, the first European who had seen the famous capital of Tamerlane since 1404, when, in the same month of September, Gonzales Clavijo, envoy of Henry the Eighth, of Castille, entered the city. Exhausted by the heat and covered with dust, M. de Khanikof reached the summit of an elevation, on the road from Bokhara, where he first beheld the place he had been permitted to visit, as member of a mining commission, invited by the Khan of Bokhara. M. de Khanikof was not able himself to fix the longitude or latitude of Samarcand. But M. Struve, who visited Samarcand on a scientific mission in 1863, has verified the latitude of the city at 39° 38' 45", and the longitude 64° 38' 12" east of Paris.

'On Central Asia,' by M. DE TOCHIHATCHEF.—The author introduced the subject of Central Asia at the present meeting chiefly because it had become one of great interest and importance to the British public, and he hoped that the exposition of the geography of this region on which he was engaged, with the aid of the results of recent explorations, would tend to dispel gloomy forebodings. How could a large army with heavy artillery support a march of two or three months through a cloud-land amid eternal snows, and descend, after so exhausting a performance, to the plains of India to defeat the English troops? Trustworthy accounts proved positively that even in the probable case of all Turkestan becoming a Russian province it would require two or three months' march over snow-clad desert mountains, whatever might be taken as the starting-point, before a Russian army reached the Punjaub. M. Quatremère had endeavoured to prove that the lofty mountains which form the northern boundary of Cashmere, and which have hitherto been believed never to have afforded a passage to an army, have been traversed more than once by considerable armies as late as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But what did such facts prove? Only that these armies conducted by Eastern generals and directed against Eastern populations could march and succeed as Alexander the Great and the Mongol conquerors had done. It is forgotten that the conditions differed greatly now from those of ancient times. Those former conquerors were not encumbered with heavy artillery trains, and had a vast superiority over the enemies whom they had to encounter, two advantages which a Russian army would not enjoy if they proposed the invasion of India. Difficulties in a march over mountains might be overcome as they were by the British army in the invasion of Abyssinia; but the result might have been different had they had a powerful European nation opposed to them instead of Theodore. The high political and commercial significance of the Valley of the Jaxartes (now taken possession of by Russia) did not escape the notice of Alexander the Great, who founded a city on the banks of the river which was perfectly well known in the time of Pliny as "Alexandria, in ultimis Sogdianorum finibus," but which did not attain the importance calculated upon, being now the small town of Kofjend, scarcely known to European geographers. It now belongs to Russia, and may yet become a great emporium of commerce on the highway between Europe, Central Asia, and India. Thus may the successors of Peter the Great become the executors of a legacy bequeathed to them by Alexander the Great, whose mysterious testament has remained sealed up for more than 2,000 years.

'On the Encroachment of the Sea on Exmouth Warren,' by Mr. G. PEACOCK.—According to the author, the Warren, or natural barrier of the harbour at the mouth of the Exe, is gradually wasting away by the action of the sea, combined with causes which he believed might have been prevented. The "Exe Bight" runs the danger of being no longer a harbour, but of becoming converted into a dangerous bay of shoals.

'On the Kitai and Kara Kitai,' by Dr. GUSTAV OPPERT.—The author described the Kitai, a people

who once ruled over Central Asia and China, but whose descendants now live in a humble condition in the Russian Government of Derbend, near the Caspian and in the Siberian district of Ili, or Kuldja. They are a very industrious race, living in Derbend mostly as husbandmen, and in Kuldja as clever artisans. The author went into some details to establish the identity of Yelintash with Prester John of mediæval writers.

'Notes on the Runn of Cutch,' by Capt. C. DODD.

SECTION F.—STATISTICS.
SATURDAY.

'On the Examination Subjects for Admission into the College for Women at Hitchin,' by Mr. J. HETWOOD.—The institution is designed to hold in relation to girls' school and home teaching a position analogous to that occupied by the universities towards the public schools for boys. It is proposed to raise the sum required for building and preliminary expenses by public subscription and by the sale of a limited number of presentations. The building had been provided, the students' fees will be fixed on such a scale as to secure that the institution shall be self-supporting. At an examination held at the University of London in July last, twelve ladies out of seventeen passed; and the college will be opened, under the direction of Mrs. Manning, on October 18th next. The whole course will occupy three years. There will be three terms a year, the charge for board, lodging, and instruction will be 35*l.* per term, paid in advance. Efforts will be made to obtain for the students admission to the examinations for degrees of the University of Cambridge, and generally to place the college in connexion with that University. Religious instruction and services in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, but the attendance of students to them is not enforced.

'On the Method of Teaching Physical Science,' by the Rev. W. TUCKWELL.—Mr. Tuckwell set forth the leading subjects to be taught, viz., experimental mechanics, chemistry, physiology and systematic botany. But this last depended on the period to which school education was protracted. The time to be given to science should not be less than three hours a week; at this rate two years might be given to Mechanics, two years to Chemistry, one year to Botany, while the rest, if any remained, would be free for Physiology. Mr. Tuckwell recommended that every school professing to teach science systematically should have a museum; in the playground there should be a botanic garden.

Miss BECKER felt pain at the omission in the paper of all reference to the education of girls on this subject. And looking round at the meeting of the British Association, with all its eminent men, she thought that it was attended with a sort of ghost, for she believed that if the women had had the same advantages held out to them, there would have been now present an eminent woman for every eminent man. The power of teaching was a natural gift, and as the gift was possessed in a greater degree by women the nation ought to take advantage of it.—The Rev. J. INGLE was sure that as a rule women were infinitely better teachers than men. He denied that universality and thoroughness could go together. Better learn a few things well, said Mr. Ingle, than many things indifferently. Better know one language well than three languages ill.—Sir J. BOWRING enforced the importance of teaching modern languages. Missionaries, he said, were often in a lamentable position—they were covered with shame and confusion of face, because, from their ignorance of language, it was impossible that they could carry on controversy on equal terms with their opponents.—MR. ACLAND doubted whether any system of lessons you could devise would supply all the requisite training for boys. Mr. Acland spoke of the advantage of rendering lessons attractive.—MR. BIDDER recommended a variety in instruction.—MR. VIVIAN submitted that sufficient value was not attached to what was ordinarily called "superficial science." Without superficial knowledge it was impossible to give any knowledge at all, and in support of this view Mr. Vivian cited a remark of the late Lord Palmerston made on the opening of the Hartley Institute. His

experience, said his Lordship, was that the most isolated facts had a tendency to aggregate. Mr. Vivian regretted the widely-extended feeling against a smattering of education in science and art.

'Some Statistics of the National Educational League,' by Mr. J. COLLINGS.

'Some Statistics of Railways in their relation to the Public,' by Mr. R. BRANDON.—Mr. Brandon showed that the returns made for railway investments had not been such as might have been expected from capital laid out, and that the public had every reason to complain of the present railway system. He suggested that it could only be accomplished by uniting all the railways under one general management, to form them into a separate branch of the public service. Mr. Brandon contended that a passenger should be enabled to travel one journey, of any distance, in a given direction for a sum little more than nominal. In 1868, 310,150,915 passengers travelled on the railways, paying an average fare of 11½d. to 11¼d. Six times the number of passengers could be carried for a very small (if any) additional expense; and if a universal fare of 3d. was charged for any distance for each person, at a very moderate computation, six times the present number would travel, and would produce 23,261,318½l., being 8,536,516½l. in excess of the receipts of 1865 from passengers only. This calculation was made supposing that each person pays only a 3d. fare; but he would divide them into three classes as now, and fix the fares for any distance at the following rates: first class, 1s.; second, 6d.; third, 3d. For such first-class passengers who would pay 10l. and 5l. annually in addition for such distinction should travel in carriages provided exclusively for them. He proposed that separate lines should be constructed for the goods and passenger services; and he would make passengers pay for all luggage that had to be placed in the van, which would largely increase the revenue. There would be, no doubt, many who would say that the idea of carrying a passenger from London to Edinburgh for 3d. is preposterous, but they must remember that it was not until Sir Rowland Hill had shown its feasibility that any one thought it was reasonable to take a letter from London to Edinburgh for the same charge as from London to Richmond. Under the most adverse circumstances, for instance, that by his plan not one more passenger was induced to travel, there would still be a gain to the railways of 2,000,000l. a year. In conclusion, he showed that the scheme would have a beneficial effect on the labour markets in enabling a working-man to remove at once to the district where his skill is in demand, and would thus tend to equalize the value of labour in the country.

'Contributions to Vital Statistics,' by Dr. J. STARK.

'Vital Statistics of Bombay,' by Mr. P. M. TAIT.

'On Naval Finance,' by Mr. R. MAIN.—The object of this paper was to show how the cost of the Navy had increased in the last twenty years. During the last twenty years the naval system of this country had undergone no great change, though considerable changes had been introduced both into the construction of men-of-war and the manning of the Navy. These changes had greatly increased naval expenditure; but, in addition, the Navy was much larger now than it was twenty years ago. In that period a Naval Reserve had been added, a Channel squadron maintained, the Coast-Guard transferred from the Customs to the Navy, and the force of men kept in permanent reserve at the different ports, to man ships immediately they were commissioned, considerably increased. These additions to the material strength of the Navy amounted alone to nearly two millions sterling; and, by cutting any of them off, a great reduction could certainly be effected. But these additions had been made at the express demand of the country, to meet needs which existed as much now as twenty years ago. Then several alterations, of an expensive character, had been made, which had increased the cost of the Navy, since 1849, by about 1,700,000l. These were the increase of pay to nearly every class of officers and

seamen, which had been carried to such an extent that every officer cost, on an average, about 60l. a year more now than in 1849, and every seaman more than 10l. Food was dearer now than then, and was better in quality, and more liberally bestowed; so that, while the average cost of each man for provisions, &c. was 14½l. 10s. in 1849, it was now 18½l. In addition to these expensive alterations were the improvements in the dockyards and in administration generally. It was difficult to see how any very extensive reductions could be made in this branch of expenditure unless the Navy was reduced to a much smaller size than it was twenty years ago. It is, however, in this branch that the present reductions have been chiefly carried out; but it has required a public spirit and determination of no ordinary character in the present Board of Admiralty to effect here a reduction of even 100,000l. Lastly, the increased use of steam in the Navy and the substitution of iron for wooden men-of-war have increased the cost of the Navy now as compared with 1849 by 800,000l. Thus, altogether, the increased cost of the Navy in 1865 as compared with 1849, which is about four millions and a half sterling, has been accounted for.

'On the Want of Statistics on the Question of Mixed Races,' by Dr. HYDE CLARKE.

'On the Rapidity of Human Thought,' by Dr. HYDE CLARKE.

'On the Distinction between Rent and Land Tax in India,' by Dr. HYDE CLARKE.

MONDAY.

'On the Pressure of Taxation upon Real Property,' by Mr. F. PURDAY.—The writer showed that taking both imperial taxes and local rates incident upon real property in England and Wales, the annual amount, according to the latest and fullest official returns, was now upwards of 23,000,000l.; local taxation contributing 16,700,000l. and imperial taxation contributing 6,400,000l. The gross value of real property assessed to the property-tax under Schedule A. was, in 1867-68, the year for which the taxation is taken for the purposes of the paper, 145,399,000l.; the nett value on the sum on which the income-tax was actually laid being 136,135,000l. On these values the rate in the pound for imperial and local taxes together would be 3s. 2½d. and 3s. 4½d. respectively. It was then shown that, notwithstanding the great and constantly increasing pressure of taxation upon real property, the growth in the quantity and value of that description of wealth had been enormous. Between 1815 and 1865 the development of real property other than land was equal to 400 per cent. very nearly; while the increase in land taken by itself was 28 per cent. During the same interval of fifty years the progress in the income of trades and professions had been excessive, as the returns for 1865 represent more than threefold the sum scheduled in 1815. Fully half of the local taxes are raised to defray charges consequent upon the existence of crime and pauperism. The larger part of the residue, if judiciously administered, must be regarded in the light of a beneficial investment for the properties rated.

'On Local Taxation in Ireland,' by Dr. W. N. HANCOCK.

'On the Condition of the Agricultural Labourer,' by Mr. W. BOTLEY.—The author said that he was continually reminded of the necessity of compulsory education. In the matter of education Scotland was better off than England; and while only one-third in the English army could read and write, 99 in 100 in Prussia could do so, 199 in 200 in Saxony, and all in Switzerland. America, Switzerland and Prussia were, he said, examples of the advantages of the compulsory system. Coming to the earnings of labourers, Mr. Botley said the average wages of day labourers throughout England is said to be 12s. 6d. per week. To this must be added, in the case of carters and shepherds, the cottage and garden free; but piece-work, such as wheat-hoeing, grass-mowing, sheep-shearing, &c., taking the mean at 15s., and adding 20 per cent. as the earnings of his wife and children, the gross income will be 18s. per week for a man, wife, and three children, to pay rent, buy fuel, food and clothing. Coming to the second part of his subject, drainage, reclamation of waste

lands, higher cultivation, game laws and leases, Mr. Botley pointed out the advantage of drainage, both on account of its sanitary benefit and increased production. The tenant should stipulate as to the game, hedgerows, &c.; also as to the lease. As regards the game laws, he said, "So demoralizing has their operation been on the agricultural labourer, that they are all but universally condemned, to say nothing of the thousands of acres of corn devastated, and whereon 'the mower filleth not his hand, neither he that bindeth up the sheaves his bosom.'" He had seen a twenty-acre field of wheat so eaten up and poisoned by rabbits and hares that the yield was scarcely eight bushels per acre, when, from the excellent cultivation, it ought to have yielded forty. What farmer could stand against such results as these? he asked. With respect to leases, he had never heard any argument to alter his opinion in favour of a lease.

In the discussion which followed, Prof. T. ROGERS said that he did not think the remedy of emigration was likely to meet the case. He thought that farmers would find it advantageous to give their labourers better wages: the latter would then have better food and grow stronger, and consequently be able to do more work.—Mr. J. DAW said that as to teaching, it was no use shooting above the heads of the people; if the labourers were taught at all, let them be taught "the three R's," and the fact that there was a parish out of their own division. As to making landowners build cottages, give higher wages, and so on, compulsion would not answer—it must be shown that it was their interest to do so.—Earl NELSON spoke on the importance of cultivating among the labourers a feeling of independence and self-reliance.—Mr. A. H. A. HAMILTON observed that the labourer in the country had many advantages not possessed by the town labourer; fresh air, pure water, &c.—Canon GIRDLESTONE admitted that there were many liberal landowners, and that in those exceptional cases the labourers were well treated.—Earl FORTESCUE remarked that in Devonshire the agricultural labourer had a less number of hours' work than those in other counties.

TUESDAY.

'On Assisted Emigration,' by Dr. R. MANN.—The author strongly recommended Natal as affording a fine field for emigrants.

'On the Economic Progress of New Zealand,' by Mr. A. HAMILTON.—The author advocated the maintenance of sovereign relations between British Colonies and the Home Government, and condemned the recent Colonial policy of the British Government.

'On Municipal Government for Canadian Indian Reserves,' by Mr. J. HEYWOOD.—The object of the paper is shown by some remarks addressed by Miss Nightingale to the writer. Miss Nightingale takes great interest in the well-being of the aborigines in the British Colonies, and on hearing from the author of this paper that a system of municipal government was intended for the Canadian Indians, that distinguished lady thus expressed herself in approbation of the proposed mode of advancing Indian civilization: "How much I should rejoice to learn that the very sensible way of civilizing the Indians which you mention has succeeded. To turn their power of self-government to purposes of civilization and progress is certainly the true way of improving them."

A discussion on the three papers followed. In the course of it very opposite views were expressed as to the policy of the British Government throwing off the Colonies.

'On Prison Laws as Associated with Prison Discipline,' by Sir J. BOWRING.

'On our National Accounts,' by Mr. F. P. FELLOWS.—This paper pointed out that with several departments there were three great classes of accounts, and that unification would be a great improvement. The paper recognized the labours of Sir J. Bowring, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Childers and Mr. Stansfeld in improving our accounts, and urged that it was of national importance that a thoroughly good scheme should be introduced to give the House a greater check on expenditure.

'On the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art,' by Sir J. BOWRING.

'On the General Mortality in the Town and Rural Districts of Scotland,' by Dr. J. STARR.

WEDNESDAY.

'Statistics of Invention, Illustrating the Policy of a Patent Law,' by Mr. H. DIRCKS.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.
FRIDAY.

'Interim Report of the Committee on Agricultural Machinery,' by Prof. RANKINE.

'Interim Report of the Committee on the Laws governing the Flow and Action of Water containing Solid Matter in Suspension,' by Prof. RANKINE.

'On the Laws determining the Fracture of Materials when sudden Changes of Thickness take place,' by Mr. F. J. BRAMWELL.

Mr. J. F. BATEMAN then described a scheme, devised by himself and Mr. J. J. Revy, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Vienna, for a "Channel Railway."—The authors propose to lay a tube of cast iron on the bottom of the sea, between coast and coast, to be commenced on one side of the Channel, and to be built up within the inside of a horizontal cylinder, or bell, or chamber, which shall be pushed forward as the building up of the tube proceeds. The chamber within which the tube is to be constructed will be about 80 ft. in length, 18 ft. internal diameter, and composed of cast-iron rings 8 inches thick bolted together. The interior of the bell will be bored out to a true cylindrical surface like the inside of a steam cylinder. The tube to be constructed within it will consist of cast-iron plates in segments 4 inches in thickness, connected by flanges, bolted together inside the tube, leaving a clear diameter of 18 ft. when finished. Surrounding this tube and forming part of it will be constructed annular discs or diaphragms, the outside circumference of which will accurately fit the interior of the bell. These diaphragms will be furnished with arrangements for making water-tight joints for the purpose of excluding sea-water and securing a dry chamber, within which the various operations for building up the tube, and for pressing forward the bell as each ring of the tube is added, will be performed. There will always be three, and generally four, of these water-joints contained within the bell. A clear space between the end of the tube and the end or projecting part of the bell of 36 ft. will be left as a chamber for the various operations. Within this chamber hydraulic presses, using the completed portion of the tube as a fulcrum, will, as each ring is completed, push forward the bell to a sufficient distance to admit the addition of another ring to the tube. The bell will slide over the water-tight joints described, one of which will be left behind as the bell is projected forward, leaving three always in operation against the sea. The weight of the bell and of the machinery within it will be a little in excess of the weight of water displaced, and therefore the only resistance to be overcome by the hydraulic presses when pushing forward the bell is the friction due to the slight difference in weight and the head or column of water pressing upon the sectional area of the bell against its forward motion. In like manner the specific gravity of the tube will be a little in excess of the weight of water which it displaces; and in order to obtain a firm footing upon the bottom of the sea the tube will be weighted by a lining of brick in cement, and for further protection will be tied to the ground by screw-piles, which will pass through stuffing-boxes in the bottom of the tube. These piles will, during the construction of the tube within the bell chamber, be introduced in the annular space between the outside of the tube and the inside of the bell, and will be screwed into the ground as they are left behind by the progression of the bell. The hydraulic presses and the other hydraulic machinery employed for lifting and fixing the various segments of the tube will be supplied with the power required for working them from accumulators on shore, on Sir William Armstrong's system, and the supply of fresh air required for the sustenance of the workmen employed within the bell and within the tube will be insured also by steam-power on shore. As the tube is completed, the rails will be laid within it for the trains of waggons to be employed in bringing up segments of the rings as they may be required for the con-

struction of the tube, and for taking back the waste water from the hydraulic presses, or any water from leakage during the construction. The tube will be formed of rings of 10 feet in length, each ring consisting of six segments, all precisely alike, turned and faced at the flanges or joints, and fitted together on shore previous to being taken into the bell, so that on their arrival the segments may, with perfect certainty and precision, be attached to each other. Every detail of construction has been designed, and so far as the authors can see, no contingency has been left unprovided for. The possibility of injury by anchors or wrecks, or submarine currents has also been investigated. The tube when laid will be secure from all dangers arising from such causes. The building of the tube will be commenced on dry land above the level of the sea, and will be gradually submerged as the tube lengthens. The operations on dry land will be attended with more difficulty than those under water, but all these circumstances have been carefully considered and provided for. The rings forming the tube will be made by special machinery, to be expressly constructed for facilitating the work and economizing the cost. This machinery is all designed and specified. The first half-mile will test the feasibility of construction, for that will have to be built both above and under water. When once fairly under water, the progress should be rapid, and it is estimated that the whole undertaking may be easily completed in five years from the commencement. The precise line to be taken betwixt the English and French coasts will probably be between a point in close proximity to Dover on the English coast, and a point in close proximity to Cape Griznez on the French coast. The average depth of water is about 110 feet, the maximum about 200 feet. The tube, when completed, will occupy about 16 feet in depth above the present bottom of the sea. Up to the point on each shore at which the depth of water above the top of the tube would reach, say 30 feet at low water, an open pier, or other protection, would have to be constructed for the purpose of pointing out its position, and of preventing vessels striking against the tube. These piers may be rendered subservient to harbour improvements. The tube at each end would gradually emerge from the water, and on arriving above the level of the sea would be connected with the existing railway systems, so that the same carriage may travel all the way from London to Paris, or, if Captain Tyler's anticipations be realized, all the way from John O'Groat's to Bombay. It is proposed to work the traffic by pneumatic pressure, which will secure a constant supply of the purest air to every train. The estimated cost of the whole undertaking, including the stations and approaches at each end, the engine-power and machinery, the interest of outlay during construction and engineering superintendence, with a large margin for contingencies, is 8,000,000*l.* What prospect there is of traffic to pay interest on such an outlay is of course difficult to say, but a total annual revenue is anticipated of 1,300,000*l.*, taking as one of the items of calculation, only 2,500 tons of freight daily. The tube, however, is capable of conveying, on the pneumatic plan of working the trains, with ease, 10,000 tons of goods per day; and the authors calculate that the amount of traffic will be limited only by the power which may exist of passing it through the tube.

An animated discussion followed, in which Messrs. G. P. Bidder, C. Vignoles, F. J. Bramwell, — Bidder, Jun. and Col. Strange took part, and opinions were expressed generally favourable to the practicability of the scheme, though by some it was thought that the estimate of cost was at too low a figure, and that in a commercial sense the undertaking would not pay interest on the outlay. Still even this assumption was not considered fatal to the scheme, as if on careful investigation it should be considered a sound and practical means of communication, its value to the two countries mutually would be so great as to render it desirable for the respective Governments to undertake the work at the joint expense of the two nations.

'On a Navigable Floating-Dock,' by Admiral Sir E. BELCHER.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
TUESDAY. Horticultural, 8.—General Meeting.

FINE ARTS

BARON HENRY LEYS.

WITH Baron Henry Leys has departed one of the few original, humorous and pathetic designers of this century. Scarce as such men have been none transcended this artist in the qualities of such a character. Baron Leys's most important works are comprised in the great series which had long occupied him in the Hall at Antwerp, illustrating the liberties and arts of his country, and which, as a municipal commission, afforded a noble example to those who direct the tastes and education of large masses of citizens. Although these pictures were necessarily rather decorative in treatment, and thus by no means wholly free in style, they often display the noblest and freest elements of design. No better instance of this could be found than that work, part of this series, which was so recently shown at the Royal Academy Exhibition, and represented the reception of a Genoese merchant into the noble order of Traders in the great city of the Low Countries. We have criticized the other items of this splendid set of historical pictures so frequently and so recently, (as they were continuously exhibited at the French Gallery and the Royal Academy, besides the more pretending among Leys's contributions to the International Exhibition and recent Paris Exposition,) that it is needless to do more now than refer to the notices which have appeared in the *Athenæum* during the last ten years, a period within which the painter's fame attained its present elevation and extent.

We prefer to turn from these graver and more strictly historical designs to those, in producing which, the painter appeared at his happiest. These are the domestic and simpler pathetic works, comprising those he painted for the decoration of his own house, and which represented the setting out, journeying, arrival, and reception of a party of visitors, Flemings of the sixteenth century, by a Flemish citizen family. The time in question was winter. The wealth of incident in this series seems inexhaustible; the quiet, characteristic touches of thought, the little and subtle hints at pathos and humour are genial to the core throughout these designs, and present a whole which has no rival among modern works. Several parts of this whole were lately at the French Exhibition in Pall Mall, and among them a festive scene which will be fresh in the memories of our readers. Other similar examples were at the International Exhibition of 1862, and, although overborne by the neighbourhood of many melo-dramatic specimens of more pretending art, which attracted inconsiderate fancies and ill-trained eyes, these works of our artist won the heartiest applause of critics and other students, to many of whom they were entirely novel in design as well as in execution. A charming picture of young Luther in the streets of that city where he suffered so much, had elements of the tenderest and deepest sentiment. These are but examples, which might be largely increased in number.

Thus far we have written of this artist as a designer; it now remains to deal with his pictorial powers. As to the application of these abilities in the mode which formed a style of execution peculiarly characteristic of this painter, it is primarily needful to say that the popular charge against Leys that he "imitated," or intended to revive a manner in art which was quaintly as well as foolishly called *Medieval*, is more unfortunate than most superficial statements and criticisms. He was not a man who sought after beauty in the human figure and face for its own sake. He was regardless of time, place, and circumstances. He was rather an historical and domestic illustrator, a humorous and pathetic designer, than a student in the high and narrow realm of heroic physical beauty. He certainly neglected physical grace and loveliness in a manner which, compared with that of common practice, seemed wilful, not to say wrong and even antipathetic. We think he only departed from his principles in this matter in respect to the

last defect, for undoubtedly the pathos of his works would have been not unfrequently heightened by the admission of grace and beauty to canvases which startled ordinary observers by the artist's obvious heedlessness of these most frequently sought distinctions, and impressed students with the notion of the painter's excessive devotion to character and expression. Many faces in his pictures are enriched with the grace of human loveliness, heightened by noble expression.

An intense student in antiquity, in which respect he almost rivalled his pupil, M. Alma-Tadema, Baron Leys was, like the latter, far greater than a mere painter of lay figures in costume, such as the vast majority of what are, by the English especially, called historical and illustrative artists. His insight into the life, thought and expression of the sixteenth and previous and following centuries went deeper than ordinary archaeological studies permit; hence his representations of civic events and domestic incidents are vigorous and vital to a marvel, and wealthy, as we have said, in all the noble qualities of design. We seem only to miss the sound of feet crunching the snow in that winter journey, the broken voices of Luther and his friend in the street scene, the clatter of dishes and knives at the dinner, the loud tones of the notary (as he reads the instrument to the Genoese and his wife), raised to master the shuffling of feet on the dry and dusty pavement of the civic court. In respect to drawing, the neglect rather than the ignorance of the painter often defaced the splendour of his pictures. His chiaroscuro is generally admirable, far superior to that of most modern artists; indeed, M. Stevens, his countryman, is one of the few who surpassed him in this respect, also as to brilliancy and force of light and shade, and above all in mastery of diverse kinds of light, in regard to which the living artist triumphs over nearly all his contemporaries. A fine, powerful and variously-endowed colourist—really a colourist, in the true sense of the term—Baron Leys, despite the too often crude and exaggerated flesh tints of his picture, possessed the rare faculty in modern art of harmonizing flesh with the tints of costumes, buildings, skies and other accessories.

He has died in the prime of professional life, and with the now rare distinction of having formed several very able painters, the diversity of whose works testify to the freedom and comprehensiveness of his teaching.

Of the personal career of Leys we may state that he was born in 1815, in the city which has produced so many noble painters, Antwerp. He studied for the priesthood, but his sister married an artist, and Leys soon became the pupil of his brother-in-law, M. de Braekeler. At the age of eighteen he won great honour by his *Fight between a Grenadier and a Cossack*. He then travelled, worked, and thought, to most brilliant purpose. Official commissions next occupied most of his time; what remained was almost exclusively given to one rich patron, M. Couteau. The industry of this great painter was equalled by his triumphs, and when he returned, laden with honours, from the Paris Exhibition of 1855, his country gave him an ovation such as belongs to heroes,—and Leys was a hero, in his art.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Mr. Edward Lear, whose book of travels in Albania and capital 'Book of Nonsense' have evoked many pleasant memories, is about to publish, in November, a new work, styled 'Journals of a Landscape Painter in Corsica.' This text will be enriched by forty full-page illustrations, and as many vignettes, drawn on wood, by the author.

Mr. Joseph Watkins, of Dublin, has just completed a bust of the Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee), of which local critics speak in the highest terms.

Mr. J. J. Jarves is about to publish in New York his 'Art Thoughts; being the Observations and Experiences of an American Amateur in Europe.'

'Eight Years of the Life of Michael Angelo Buonarroti,' by August Hagen, is announced as on sale, by Guttenlay, of Berlin.

One of those sad episodes in the history of Art, which is sometimes furnished by the disappointments of men who would be artists, occurred last week in Sussex. A water-colour painter, named Baldey, finding himself, at past seventy, not only without hope of achieving greatness, but without prospect of escaping starvation, finished his long and weary struggle by suicide.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Hotchkiss, a very energetic and able landscape painter, a native of the State of New York, which took place on the 18th instant, and was due to the rupture of a bloodvessel in his lungs. This artist was thirty-five years of age. When a lad he worked at various kinds of manual labour; later he practised painting in New York, until, about ten years since, failing health induced him to come to Europe. After a brief stay in London, which was occupied by studies of the English landscape school, he went to Rome, where, not being experienced in modes of obtaining patronage, he had a hard life; nevertheless, he devoted himself all the more ardently to wise studies, and secured enough reputation to make his pictures valuable. To the merits of the single work which he exhibited in this country, at the Winter Exhibition, we gladly testified, as we now testify to those of others which came under our notice. Mr. Hotchkiss was, at the time of his death, engaged upon a large picture of great interest and dignity.

At last there is news of the progress of the Wallace Monument on the Abbey Craig, Stirling. There have been so many delays in this matter that it would be rash to describe the work as nearly finished. It appears to be not only a memorial to an ancient Scottish patriot, but a gigantic telescope-stand, some whimsical Scotchman having presented "a large and powerful" instrument for the purpose of placing it on the summit of this edifice. The monument has been utilized, so that "an extensive view of the surrounding country" is obtainable. The original cost was estimated at 7,000*l.*, but it is to the credit of the Scottish nation not to have finched under the great increase of charges, which will ultimately amount to nearly 14,000*l.*

One effect of the beginning of the new street from the Mansion House to the Embankment is to bring into view the west side of the Mansion House, which is seen from the Poultry under a new aspect.

Mr. H. Cole's Report on the Paris Exhibition of 1867 has been published, the sixth and final volume of the series to which it belongs, with the Reports on various classes of the Exhibition. The estimate for the British section was 128,315*l.*; the Treasury sanctioned a vote of 116,650*l.*; the expenditure to the 31st of March, 1869, reached 120,154*l.* Mr. Cole is against the appointment of juries at exhibitions, being of opinion that the public can form a right judgment without the aid of an authority. He regards as a failure the attempt to award money prizes in the "new order of merit." The gift of medals or money to manufacturers who promoted the welfare of their people was not acceptable to those who had the best claim to receive it: they stood aloof. The Foreign Commissioners state that, as the usefulness of international exhibitions depends on their selectness and quality, the tendency to increased size should be discouraged; that it is desirable they should be held in rotation in various capitals; that in order to promote the comparison of objects, the general principle of the arrangement should be rather by classes than by nationalities; that no objects should be removed out of the exhibition for sale, and that means should be taken to prevent its becoming a fair or bazaar; that no prizes should be awarded, but that reports on every class should be made by an international jury as soon as possible after the opening.

It has been agreed to restore the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, by way of memorializing the late Bishop Hamilton. Mr. G. G. Scott is entrusted with the work.

Mr. Kirpusch, a German painter, locally stated to be of reputation, has been appointed by the Chilean Government to be Director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Santiago de Chile.

A pamphlet has been published from the pen of Mr. Francis Fuller, well known on account of his early connexion with the Crystal Palace, protesting against the deterioration of that place of recreation, which was designed to include instruction to less educated and delight to better-taught folks. Its active part is now far removed from the attention, much less the gratification, of all but those who delight in Blondin-like feats, fireworks and fantastic exhibitions, which are only worthy of the circus or the boards of a provincial theatre or coarse music-hall. To these attractions the better and nobler objects of the place have given way. The aim of those who manage the Palace is how to obtain a dividend. Of course, all this is true; but is there no help for it? This question Mr. Fuller essays to answer by means of certain propositions: the first of which is the expulsion of the present directors, or the remodelling of the board so as to admit of higher aims than theirs; payment of the debt and reduction of the capital, with the creation of new capital for restoration and repairs; also that "the palace and park should ultimately become the property of the nation." It seems to us that Mr. Fuller's aims are laudable in the highest degree, but then how are they to be carried into effect? He cannot imagine that Government would venture to propose the maintenance of the Palace to the ratepayers of London, already harnessed as they are with a Metropolitan Board of Works which is 10,000,000*l.* in debt, and demands more and ever more money; while local taxation is almost intolerable, and has reached so nearly to the character of the merciless, that one luckless district pays 9*s.* 2*d.* in the pound. To reduce this monstrous load, and not to increase it by maintaining public places of amusement, will be the aim of public men. The mercantile interest which has guided the Palace to its present position is that which seems to suit the time. Mr. Fuller must, if he would have it otherwise, produce shareholders who do not care for such dividends as the capital of the undertaking yields.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE Norfolk and Norwich Festival, which ended yesterday, can hardly be called brilliant. For this the managers have themselves to blame. With the best available talent, both creative and executive, at command, they might have done great things. They chose to do small things. The Festival suffered from localism. Norwich amateurs diluted the strength of the orchestra; Norwich composers burdened the programme; and, generally, Norwich preferences had their way. There was no adequate counterpoise to this. 'The Hymn of Praise,' 'Acis and Galatea,' the 'Messe Solennelle,' the 'Dettingen Te Deum' and 'The Messiah' are but an ordinary group of masterpieces to set against Mr. Pierson's 'Hezekiah,' Mr. Hill's 'Song of Praise,' and—with an apology to Spohr for placing him in such company—the laboured, unsatisfactory 'Fall of Babylon.' Norwich enjoys a certain proprietary right in Spohr, and we therefore condone the choice of his work; but we are constrained to ask what real claim Messrs. Pierson and Hill had to the distinction awarded them? Mr. Pierson is chiefly known as the composer of an oratorio which, once heard, was promptly shelved; while Mr. Hill is not known at all. Yet these gentlemen—the one unfortunate, the other obscure—have been permitted at an important Festival to take a place which might have been occupied by Mozart or Mendelssohn. Assuredly, localism in Norwich is a power.

The managers were compelled to look afar for their vocalists, and in securing Mesdames Tietjens, Ima de Murska, Patey, Trebelli-Bettini, MM. Cummings, Rigby, Bettini, Foli and Santley, they did well. But who is Madame Talbot Cherer? We ask, because the second soprano, at any moment liable to be called upon as principal, ought to have adequate credentials, and Madame Talbot Cherer is to us quite unknown. Moreover, her singing can hardly be called perfection. Is the lady familiar to Norwich; and was her presence at the Festival

another triumph of localism? The orchestra, we have already said, was diluted; but the artist element in it proved unexceptionable. So did the conductor, Mr. Benedict, into whose hands we counsel the managers to resign all their prerogatives before the next gathering.

The Festival began, as usual, on Monday evening with a so-called popular performance in St. Andrew's Hall. Seeing, however, that the prices of admission were half-a-guinea and 5s., the "popular" element among the audience might have been looked for in vain. Nevertheless, the Hall was full. There is little to say of the manner in which the 'Hymn of Praise' and 'Acis' were rendered. Mdlle. Tietjens, Madame Talbot Cherer and Mr. Cummings sang in the former; Madame Talbot Cherer, Messrs. Cummings, Rigby and Santley in the latter. All went fairly well save the music of 'Galatea,' which halted, and marred an otherwise satisfactory performance.

The actual business of the Festival began on Tuesday evening, with a concert of very miscellaneous music. No programme could have been better fitted to please all tastes. It included the 'Reformation' Symphony, and 'Let me like a soldier fall,' between which extremes everybody found something gratifying. About the great majority of pieces it is unnecessary to speak. We must note, however, that Mendelssohn's Symphony, though well played, was wasted upon the audience, who received much more gratefully 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and Pierson's 'Ye Mariners of England.' But symphonies at provincial concerts are always failures. The few novelties in the programme were of comparatively little importance. A *Scena* by Randegger, entitled 'Medea,' demands notice as a clever and effective production, ambitious in its aim, and fairly reaching the mark. The orchestration is singularly well done. With Mdlle. Tietjens—the Medea of our day—as singer, and the composer himself as conductor, the work had every chance of success, and success resulted. M. Pague's 'Souvenir de Curis,' an agreeable piece for four violoncellos and double-bass, brought the scanty list of new things to an end. Among the quasi-novelties was Spontini's overture to 'Ferdinand Cortes,' a work deserving to be often heard.

Mr. Pierson's 'Hezekiah' excited but little interest, and the Hall, on Wednesday morning, was scarcely more than half full. We were not prepared for this, because the merits of Mr. Pierson are the theme of extravagant eulogy from his friends; he himself being represented as a martyr to the bad taste of English audiences. Curiosity, if nothing else, was reckoned upon for a crowd of listeners; but even curiosity left empty benches. Those who stayed away have not much cause to regret doing so. Mr. Pierson's music is unsatisfactory in a peculiar sense. It shows undoubted natural ability. There is fancy in it, and also power of expression. It would be easy to select passages which, if they represented an average merit, might justify all the composer's champions have said. But we suspect that in Mr. Pierson's musical constitution there is a not uncommon, always fatal, flaw. He cannot think consecutively, and the power of development is denied him. Hence the feature so painfully noticeable in 'Hezekiah'—a want of form, and a general patchiness of structure, which always betrays inability to make proper use of an idea when it comes. We are not surprised that Mr. Pierson has gone over to the school of Young Germany. In that refuge for weakness he must feel at ease, for there things out of reach become things to be avoided; and that which alone is possible is held up as alone desirable. It must be granted that Mr. Pierson is an apt pupil. In his use of the orchestra he is never deterred by fear of making it offensively prominent—witness the impertinent interludes with which 'Hezekiah' abounds. He has a contempt for form which would warm the heart of Herr Wagner himself; and courage to write music unmelodious enough to satisfy even that arch-priest of cacophony. This is shown in the selections from 'Hezekiah,' side by side with qualities which make us doubly sorry for Mr. Pierson, because they prove that he is very near upon being a composer. The gulf between him and the position to which he aspires will, we fear, remain impassable. Mr. Pier-

son may, however, enjoy one source of consolation: he is a distinguished failure. We shall not attempt criticism in detail of the selections performed. Enough that they bear out the general remarks already made. The effect upon the audience may be taken as another corroborative. An *encore* was "stolen" for the air and chorus 'Pray for the peace of Jerusalem'; nothing else was even warmly applauded, except Mr. Pierson himself, who, being at the organ, came in for the customary "ovation." The performance was careful, and mostly satisfactory. Mr. Benedict conducted with as much zeal as though the work were his own (he never could have written it, by the by); and the principals—Mdlle. Tietjens, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Santley—did full justice to every bar of their music. 'Hezekiah' was followed by Spohr's 'Fall of Babylon' which calls for no remark at present.

STRAND.—Mr. Byron's burlesque, 'The Pilgrim of Love,' has replaced 'Joan of Arc' at the Strand theatre. This piece, which was originally played at the Haymarket, is founded upon a story in Washington Irving's 'Tales of the Alhambra.' It is a favourable specimen of the class of extravaganza produced while the influence of Mr. Planché was still felt, and before our burlesque-writers had determined to vulgarize and travesty everything in literature or history worthy of admiration or respect. Not only is 'The Pilgrim of Love' free from the vulgarity and bad taste which characterize most recent productions of its class, it has genuine comic humour. Its characterization shows some power of invention, the structure of its plot is good, and many of its scenes are thoroughly comic. There is, moreover, none of that straining after puns of which Mr. Byron's later burlesques are full, and the dialogue and the music are such as a man may hear without annoyance or any stronger feeling. A new company makes its appearance in this burlesque. The spirit and "go" of the entire representation were remarkable; but the zeal of some of the performers outran their discretion. Mr. E. Terry (*King of Toledo*), Miss Louisa Fosbrooke (*Aldegonde*), Miss B. Richardson (*the Good Genius*), Miss Robertha Erskine (*Prince Ahmed*), and Miss Kate Newton (*the Parrot*) obtained much applause. Among the actresses, however, whose reception was most favourable were, we are bound to say, those boldest in their defiance of decorum. Mr. J. S. Clarke still appears in 'Among the Breakers' and in 'The Toodles,'—displaying a power of facial contortion scarcely equalled since the days of Munden.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE Italian Opera Company will be at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, from the 13th of September to the 2nd of October. The chief singers are Tietjens, Sinico, Ilma di Murska (her first appearance in Dublin), Gardoni, Santley, and (for the first time there) Della Rocca, Marino and Baggiolo. The *répertoire* is of the old stock.

The English company touring it with 'The Grand Duchess' are now at Birmingham.

Three London theatres closed temporarily their doors on Saturday last—the Adelphi, the Princess's and the Prince of Wales's. The last-named house will re-open, on the 11th of this month, with the same programme as before; and the Adelphi, on the 15th, with a drama by Messrs. Boucicault and H. J. Byron. Mr. Boucicault's new drama at the Princess's will include in its cast Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. Among novelties which, it is rumoured, the coming season will witness are 'Progress,' by Mr. T. W. Robertson, at the Globe; 'Old Acres and New Men,' by Mr. Tom Taylor, at the Haymarket; and a drama by Mr. Andrew Halliday, at the Olympic.

Sadler's Wells has been re-opened by Mr. Edgar, the late lessee, who, with Miss Marriott, has returned from America. At present the performances consist of 'The Serpent on the Hearth' of Mr. Palgrave Simpson, played by members of the company which previously held possession of the Adelphi.

Miss Neilson has accepted an engagement at the Gaiety, and will appear in October in a play

by Mr. John Oxenford. During a stay in Normandy Miss Neilson has given readings from the English poets in Dieppe and in Étretat. The success of these was signal, and was the more remarkable as the audience, though including some English notabilities, was for the most part made up of those who did not understand the language in which the recitations were made. Tennyson's 'Charge of the Light Brigade' caused a profound sensation.

The Mr. Booth who has been playing in Dublin has, we are assured on good authority, only assumed that name since the death of Abraham Lincoln. The sons of the late celebrated actor, the elder Booth, are gentlemen of irreproachable character and of great ability.

Two of Mr. Robertson's plays have been given, for the first time, in New York. The Théâtre Comique opened, on the 16th of August, with 'David Garrick'—Mr. George Boniface playing the part originally supported by Mr. Sothern. A very favourable reception was awarded this piece, which a portion of the New York press asserts to be its author's masterpiece. An Adelphi farce, 'The Pretty Horsebreaker,' was also played for the first time on the same occasion.—The same night the Fifth Avenue Theatre opened its doors with 'Play.' This comedy, we are told, has received from Mr. Daly, the manager, "a certain amount of flavour in the way of comic dialogue and brisk action," to which, in no small degree, its success is attributable. That the author, after bearing as best he may the gag of a half-educated actor, should have to submit to the emendations of a wholly uneducated manager is a fate for which, probably, he is not prepared.

Mr. Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle* has so delighted his countrymen that he is asked to build a theatre of his own, and go on acting *Rip* for thirty years. Some of his critics complain bitterly of his audiences, who laugh loudest at the actor's most pathetic expressions.

The Lydia Thompson troupe of "blonde burlesques," cleared 75,000 dollars in forty-five representations in New York. The grave Philadelphians do not like their coming.

Signor Abbate proposes the organization of a civic band in New York, to be paid by the civic authorities, and "to never leave off playing in the public squares." It is a diabolical proposal.

The American theatres are over-doing it. One reviewer of what is going on tells us that the success of the ballet at Niblo's led the rivals of Messrs. Jarret and Palmer to the conclusion that spectacles of the same character would be equally successful. They proceeded to overstock the leg market by the production of the twin failures, 'Cendrillon' and 'The Devil's Auction.' Because Mr. Booth, in his new theatre, achieved success with 'Romeo and Juliet,' the other leading theatres gave 'Much Ado About Nothing' and 'The Tempest,' and failed: one Shakespearean theatre being sufficiently large to hold all the people in New York who are attracted by Shakespeare. The success of the 'Grande Duchesse' gave rise to two rival *opéra bouffe* companies, which divided an audience barely sufficient to fill one moderate-sized theatre. The fatuity which led nearly every manager in the city to engage in English burlesque seems to have been still more remarkable and disastrous.

The tenor, M. Michot, goes to New Orleans for six months, in return for 72,000 francs.

M. Pasdeloup is making great preparations for the next campaign at the Lyrique. Besides 'Rienzi,' 'Don Quichotte,' 'Nydia,' 'La Bohémienne,' and 'Halévy's' 'Noé,' he intends to produce 'La Statue,' 'Don Pasquale,' and 'Un Ballo in Maschera.'

The text of M. Offenbach's new opera, 'Les Brigands,' was read last week at the Variétés. The indefatigable composer has written the music of one act, the others are under hand at Étretat.

The 'Diane de Lys' of M. Alexandre Dumas fils, is about to be revived at the Gymnase for the débuts of M. Paul Alhaiza and Mdlle. Desclée.

MM. Dupuis and Kopp, Mdlles. Zulma Bouffar and Aimée will play the principal parts in the new

musical extravaganza, 'Les Brigands,' which has been read at the Variétés.

Mdlle. Croisette, who obtained the "premier prix de comédie" in the last competition, has been engaged at the Théâtre Français.

M. Saint-Germain has accepted a renewed engagement at the Vaudeville, and will shortly appear in a new comedy by M. Théodore Barrière.

The Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres, et Arts of Rouen, has offered a prize for the best work on the history of dramatic literature in Rouen during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to 1789.

An act of Vandalism almost unprecedented in France, though unfortunately of a kind to which we in England are not strangers, has been committed in Paris. Some one passing the marble group representative of Dancing, which is one of the ornaments of the new Opera House, has broken over it a bottle of ink. Fears are entertained that the damage done is irreparable.

'Un Parvenu,' by M. Rivière, will be produced next week at the Comédie.

The nomination of M. Levasseur as Chevalier of the Legion of Honour was celebrated by a banquet, at which all the artists of the Grand Opéra were present. During the evening the new Chevalier was presented by his friends with a superb diamond cross.

Further particulars are announced respecting Halévy's 'Noé.' The opera is unfinished, some pieces not being scored, while others are altogether wanting. After Halévy's death, M. Ambroise Thomas was asked to complete the work. M. Thomas declined, and it is now probable that a less famous master, M. Bizet, will put the finishing touches. The result of this additional information is certainly not to excite additional interest.

The *Gazette Musicale* says that "MM. Wood, Cramer & Co." have commissioned Signor F. Schira to write a grand opera, to be produced next season by the company of which they are managers.

M. Geoffroy has re-appeared at the Palais Royal in the 'Madame est Couchée' of MM. Bernard and Grangé. 'On Demande des Ingénues,' a new vaudeville by the same authors, has also been produced, and is the solitary novelty of the week in Paris. It is a thoroughly indecorous piece. Two young scamps, with more taste for the society of actresses than means to afford such gratification, advertise for *Ingénues* to supply the theatre at Cairo. Applications are numerous, and the advertisers think themselves in luck, when one is dismayed to find among their number his own wife. Both are then threatened by an agent of the Viceroy with terrible penalties for assuming to act in his name. In fright, they yield up all the advantages they have gained only to find that the agent is another rogue, a little shrewder and bolder than themselves.

According to *L'Art Musical*, the production of Auber's 'Rêve d'Amour' will not take place till the end of the year.

M. Antoine de Rubinstein is engaged upon a Cantata, entitled 'La Tour de Babel.'

M. Persiani, husband of the late famous *soprano*, and himself a meritorious composer, has just died at an advanced age.

The funeral of M. Salvatore Patti was attended by Prince Poniatowski, Chevalier Nigra, M. Bagier and Madame Rossini. M. Maurice Strakosch, son-in-law of the deceased, acted as chief mourner. The Marquise de Caux was detained at Homburg by indisposition.

An open-air performance, dramatic and musical, has been given in the fine old Roman theatre of the town of Orange. An immense audience filled the steps of the building, and listened to the 'Joseph' of Méhul and other entertainments. M. Genevois, the new tenor of the Opera, M. Bataille of the Opéra Comique, and Mdlle. Wertheimer were among the performers. The electric light was used for the purpose of illumination.

A fresco has been discovered in Pompeii repre-

senting the circus as it must have appeared shortly before the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The amphitheatre is planted with trees.

According to *La Gazette des Théâtres*, Madame Pauline Luca has assumed a new character—that of plaintiff in an action for divorce.

M. Bulow's resolution to quit Munich remains unaltered. The pupils of the Conservatoire have presented him with a crown of laurels in silver by way of souvenir.

Mdlle. Mallinger, the swimming *prima donna* of Herr Wagner's new opera, is about to marry Herr Düringsfeld, a comedian, who once saved her from an assassin's pistol at the expense to himself of a serious wound.

The Conservatoire of Naples has been reformed by royal decree, without the advice or concurrence of the venerable Mercadante, its director. The old master is in Florence protesting against the new order of things.

Señor and Señora Guzman, Chilean pianists, who are said to have made a European reputation, are giving a series of concerts in the city of Santiago de Chili.

The opera season at Lima has been a brilliant one, the company being unusually good, and having a respectable *corps de ballet*.

It has been proposed in Germany, the land of music, where the scales of training and taste in instrumental performances are much higher than with us, to lay a tax on pianofortes. It is averred that in the Zollverein are not fewer than 400,000 "pianos," upon which, exempting the instruments of professional men—say 30,000—an annual tax of two thalers per instrument would yield nearly three quarters of a million of thalers.

MISCELLANEA

Jewish Tombstones.—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the *Athenæum* relative to Jewish tombstones, which states that "the poorer Jews are now informed by the authorities that they must restrict themselves to the *Anno Mundi*." Permit me to observe that there are two inaccuracies in this statement. First, it has always been prohibited to place on Jewish tombstones any date other than that recognized by Judaism; our burial-grounds being deemed as sacred as our synagogues. Secondly, in this observance, equally with all the others which relate to the last honours paid to the dead, our faith does not allow any difference to be made between the rich and the poor. The mistake committed by your informant reminds me of an amusing error contained in Milman's 'History of the Jews.' The late Dean quotes a dictum from the Mishna, to the effect that, if a "rich" man required it, a candle might be extinguished on the Sabbath—a very startling proviso! The word used by the Mishna, however, signifies a "sick" man. H. A.

Untiling the Freemasons.—In the last century antiquarian imposture and literary forgery were rife. The societies of Freemasons in Europe presented very convenient depositories for some of these productions, because they were not only eagerly received by the ignorant members, but they were kept as mysteries, and not communicated to the outer world, only by some rare outburst of exuberant vanity. From time to time scholars were startled by the revival in public works of the ancient chivalric orders, or by the parade in ball-rooms of England, and the stalls of respectable tradesmen decked out in a partial caricature of the emblems of St. John or the Temple. A growing incredulity among masonic inquirers has led to the open rejection, by some, of these pretensions, or to exaggerated advocacy by believers, and the result has been the exposure of some sham charters, and archives, and to a taint of doubt being put on many an accepted legend. At the same time that many curious archaeological coincidences have been discovered, there has been a clearance of outrageous fabrications, after a dignified reign of a century. The chronological state-

ment of St. Alban, the protomartyr, having introduced Freemasonry into Britain has rested on no better basis than the circumstance of an old lodge having been held in the St. Alban's Tavern. The long-accredited facts of King Edwin holding a masonic parliament, and Queen Elizabeth protecting the freemasons of York, are acknowledged to have no more legitimate foundation. The English and the Germans have been vying with each other for some time in disposing of these baseless imitations of history, and the lovers of the marvellous will bewail the destruction of many a mysterious sanctuary.

How Languages are not learnt.—Theory and practice are different things. The diplomatic service is supposed to constitute a great school of linguists. To secure this result there was a very good regulation—that if a member of the service was named to a post, and resided two years, he should pass an examination in the language. Consequently, the embassy at Constantinople, for instance, should furnish to the service, say as the produce of twenty years, some sixty secretaries, respectively acquainted with the Turkish language, and thereby giving us fair opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the Turkish people and their literature. The harvest is, however, nought, as the nominees make it a point to be sent off somewhere else in six or twelve months. The same course is pursued as to St. Petersburg, and thus we lose the means of obtaining a real conversance with our great rivals in the occupation of the world. Accordingly, our officials only come in contact with the outside foreign atmosphere without getting at the people themselves, who are now making a new Russia. This state of affairs is worth the attention of the Parliamentary Committees in the next session.

Names of Places.—The perusal of the article, in the *Athenæum* of the 21st of August, upon Irish names of places, reminds me that the same minute titling of what to a lowlander seems unworthy of the distinction prevails in the Highlands of Scotland. In the Lowlands it is enough if a range of hills gets a generic name, but in the Highlands the wildest and oddest hill has its own distinctive title. Small mountain streams, as well, which may be said to exist only in winter, have each their respective names. What seems more curious still, even small clusters of rock which dot the western lochs at intervals, and scarcely show themselves above water in a quiet sea, boast of particular designations. One is amused at the difference that is shown between a tourist in the Highlands and a native in their examination of scenery. The tourist is all for broad views and expanse of scenery, while the eye of the native is always bent on detail. He will tell you the name of this hill, that rock, or yonder glen, while he seems to scorn a general grasp of the horizon. An affinity apparently exists between the Irish and Highland system of naming places in detail, and can doubtless be traced to the superstition and love of tradition which is characteristic of the Celtic race, and which, in the course of time, invests almost every spot of ground with a name descriptive of some event of bygone interest. S. W. YOUNG.

Touchwood, the English Analogue to Lignum.—I am not aware that any philologist has given an English term cognate with *lignum*, although our English dictionaries contain a very good one. *Lignum*, it need hardly be said, signifies, etymologically, from a root. It stands for an original *dignum*, from a root *dig*, cognate with Sanscrit *dah*, to burn. Bearing in mind that *lingua* (*dignus*) and *lacrima* (*dacrima*) are the analogues of *tongue* and *tear*, it will not seem far-fetched to compare English *touch* (in *touchwood*, tinder, fire-wood,—often applied to very dry wood that will kindle by friction,—and in *touch-box*, tinder-box) with *lig-num*. As Latin *g* corresponds to English *c* (*k*)—cf. *fagus* and *beech*, *jugum* and *yoke*—*touch* must have originally been *tic* or *tuc*, of which the *c* has been softened down to *ch*, as *such* for *swile*, &c. *Atyrós* must, of course, be traced to the same root, *dah*, to burn.

R. MORRIS.

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